

**GREAT LAKES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESEARCH CENTER, INC.**

Reports of Investigation No. 108

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF
LEWISTON AND PORTAGE LEVEES,
PORTAGE, WISCONSIN



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Four archaeological sites are known to exist at 8 terminal points of the extant levees. The precise nature and extent of these sites remains uncertain, as test excavations or other evaluative methods were not appropriate under the present scope of work which is attached as Appendix A. Two of the four sites can be tentatively assigned to Late Archaic horizons based on projectile point styles while a third, because of the occurrence of grit-tempered ceramics, can be placed in the local Woodland sequence.

Based on the results of the reconnaissance survey it is recommended that: (1) additional evaluative investigations be conducted to determine the significance of the four archeological sites coincident with the levee terminae; (2) in the event that the locations we were unable to investigate are anticipated for development, archeological survey should be conducted prior to earth disturbing activities; and (3) the potential for site occurrence along levee margins be re-evaluated.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE LEWISTON
AND PORTAGE LEVEES, PORTAGE, WISCONSIN

BY

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Principal Investigator
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A B S T R A C T

On October 11th and 12th, 1981, personnel from Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. conducted an archaeological reconnaissance survey of 12 proposed levee terminae along the route of the extant Lewiston and Portage flood protection system in Columbia County, Wisconsin. During the course of field investigations, 163 items of prehistoric cultural association and 6 items of 19th and 20th century material culture were collected from 8 of the 12 locations. The 8 loci that contained prehistoric artifacts have been grouped into four distinct archaeological sites and have been reported to the Office of The Wisconsin State Archaeologist. They are now incorporated into the state file system.

As a result of this reconnaissance survey four archaeological sites are known to exist at 8 terminal points of the extant levees. The precise nature and extent of these sites remains uncertain as test excavations or other evaluative methods were not appropriate under the present scope of work which is attached as Appendix A. Two of the four sites can be tentatively assigned to Late Archaic horizons based on projectile point styles while a third, because of the occurrence of grit-tempered ceramics, can be placed in the local Woodland sequence.

Based on the results of the reconnaissance survey it is recommended that: (1) additional evaluative investigations be conducted to determine the significance of the four archaeological sites coincident with the levee terminae; (2) in the event that the locations we were unable to investigate are anticipated for development, archaeological survey should be conducted prior to earth disturbing activities; and (3) the potential for site occurrence along levee margins be re-evaluated.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the flood control project at Portage Wisconsin was conducted to secure partial fulfillment of the obligations of the St. Paul District regarding cultural resources as set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665) and other pertinent legislation, guidelines, and regulations.

The purpose of the study was to provide essential base data to the St. Paul District regarding the location and nature of cultural resources that could be disturbed or destroyed by future construction activities related to expansion of the flood protection facilities. As indicated in the scope-of-work, this study was designed as a "Phase I on-the-ground reconnaissance level survey. Phase II testing will not be conducted at this time." Total project cost for the cultural resources reconnaissance is \$1,650.00. As indicated in the Scope of Work which appears as Appendix A of this report (see Section 1.02), this cultural resources reconnaissance was conducted in partial fulfillment of the obligations of the St. Paul District regarding cultural resources as set forth in enabling legislation and current Federal regulations.

As a result of the study, 4 previously unreported archaeological sites were discovered. Prior to any earth moving activities these sites should be subjected to Phase II testing to determine their potential significance and to secure a determination of eligibility for The National Register of Historic Places. In addition, in the few areas where access was limited or denied, additional archaeological survey should be conducted should those areas be considered for levee expansion purposes.

All records, photographs and negatives, and artifacts will be curated at Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc.

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INTRODUCTION :

On October 11 and 12, 1981, personnel from Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. conducted a reconnaissance level cultural resources investigations for the St. Paul District Corps of Engineers at the sites of various flood control levee terminae near Portage, Wisconsin. The project environs are presented in Figure 1. Study team for this reconnaissance was comprised of Dr. David F. Overstreet, Principal Investigator, Mr. Allen P. Van Dyke, Research Associate, and two field crew members, Ms. Jennifer L. Musil and Mr. Robert F. Boszhardt. Field investigations required two full days for a total of 64 man hours.

The reconnaissance survey was conducted, in part, to fulfill the obligations of the St. Paul Corps District regarding cultural resources as required by various items of enabling legislation, guidelines, and regulations. This report of investigations is designed to serve three specific purposes. First, the report represents a planning tool to the St. Paul District in meeting its responsibilities to preserve and protect important historic and prehistoric sites. Second, the report will serve as a reference for future studies in the area, and third, the report identifies sites and locations of potential importance. Dependent upon development plans, these sites and locations may require more intensive investigations.

Planned improvements to the Portage and Lewiston levees provided the basis for conducting the reconnaissance and are stated as follows:

Improvement to the Portage and Lewiston Levees: This alternative included improvements to the Portage levee as described in paragraph 2.02 above (see Appendix A). The alternative would also include strengthening, widening, and extending the Lewiston levee. The total length at Lewiston would be 23,700 feet (4.5 miles) which would include 1,500 feet of new levee to prevent cross-over flooding of Highway 16 into the Fox River Basin (Maps 1-3). A pumping station would be required to provide interior drainage to Portage (Scope of Work, para. 2.03). Figures 2, 3, and 4 depict the terminal levee areas subjected to reconnaissance as well as the reconnaissance techniques utilized at each location.

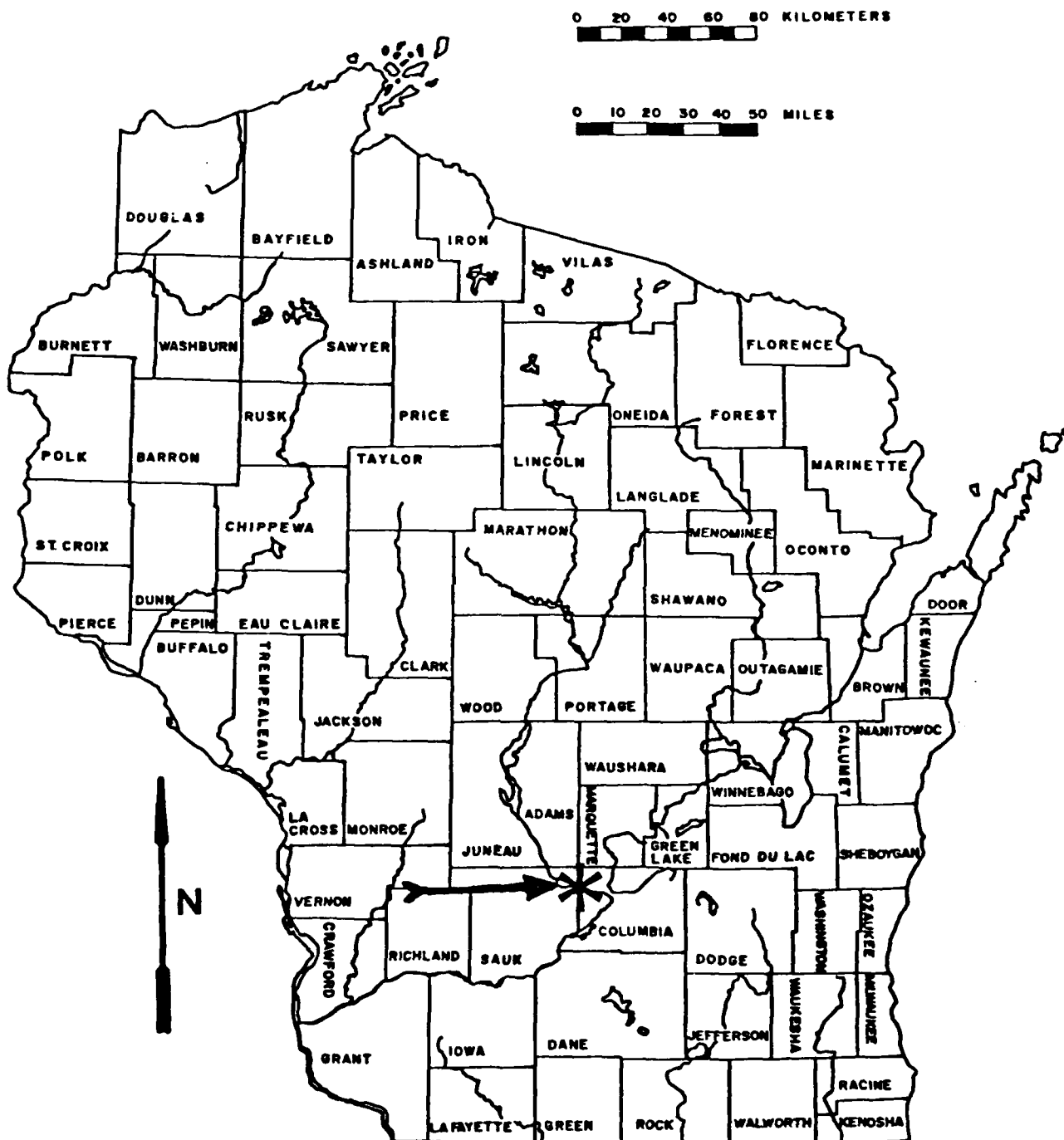


Figure 1: General project location.

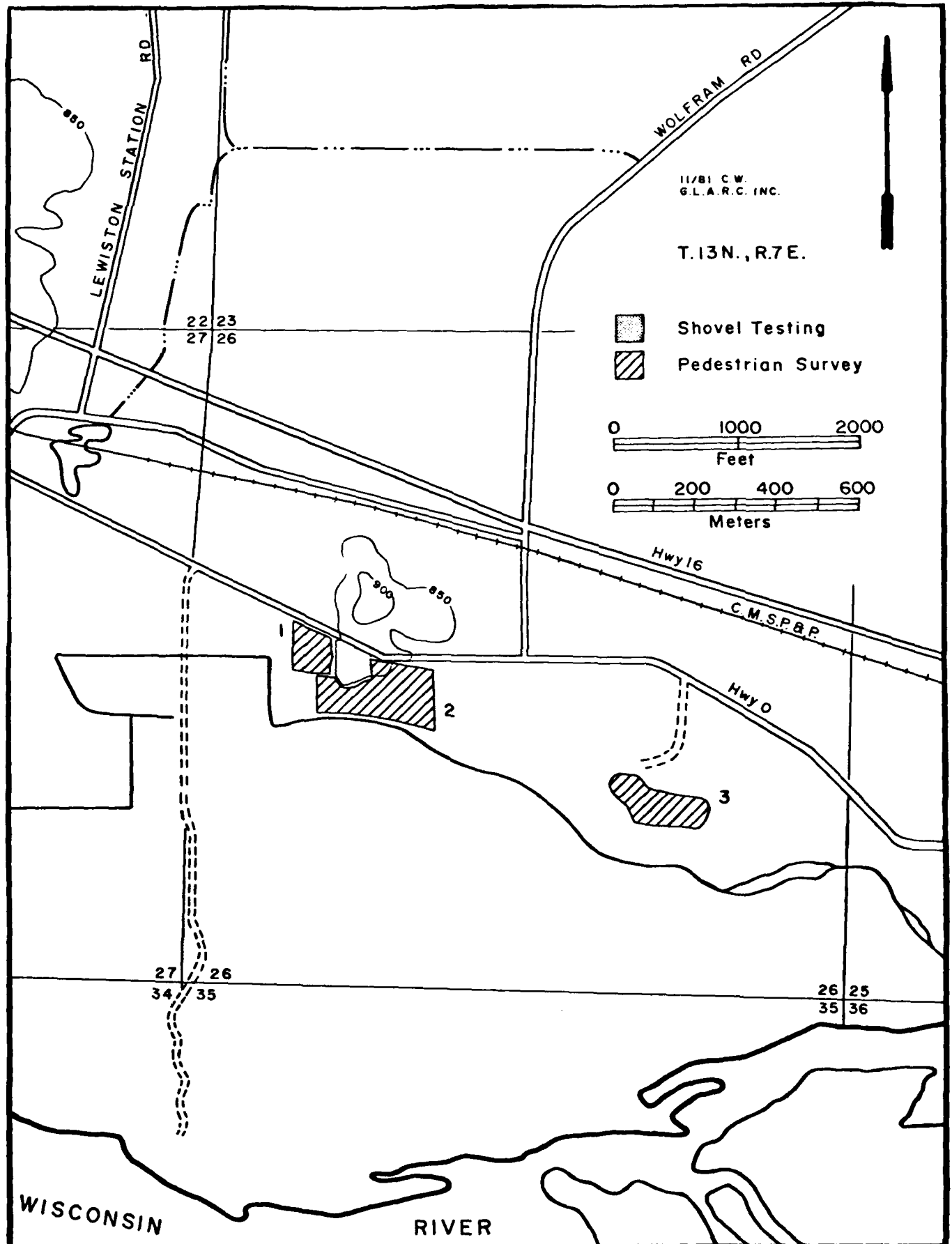


Figure 2: Survey areas 1, 2, and 3.

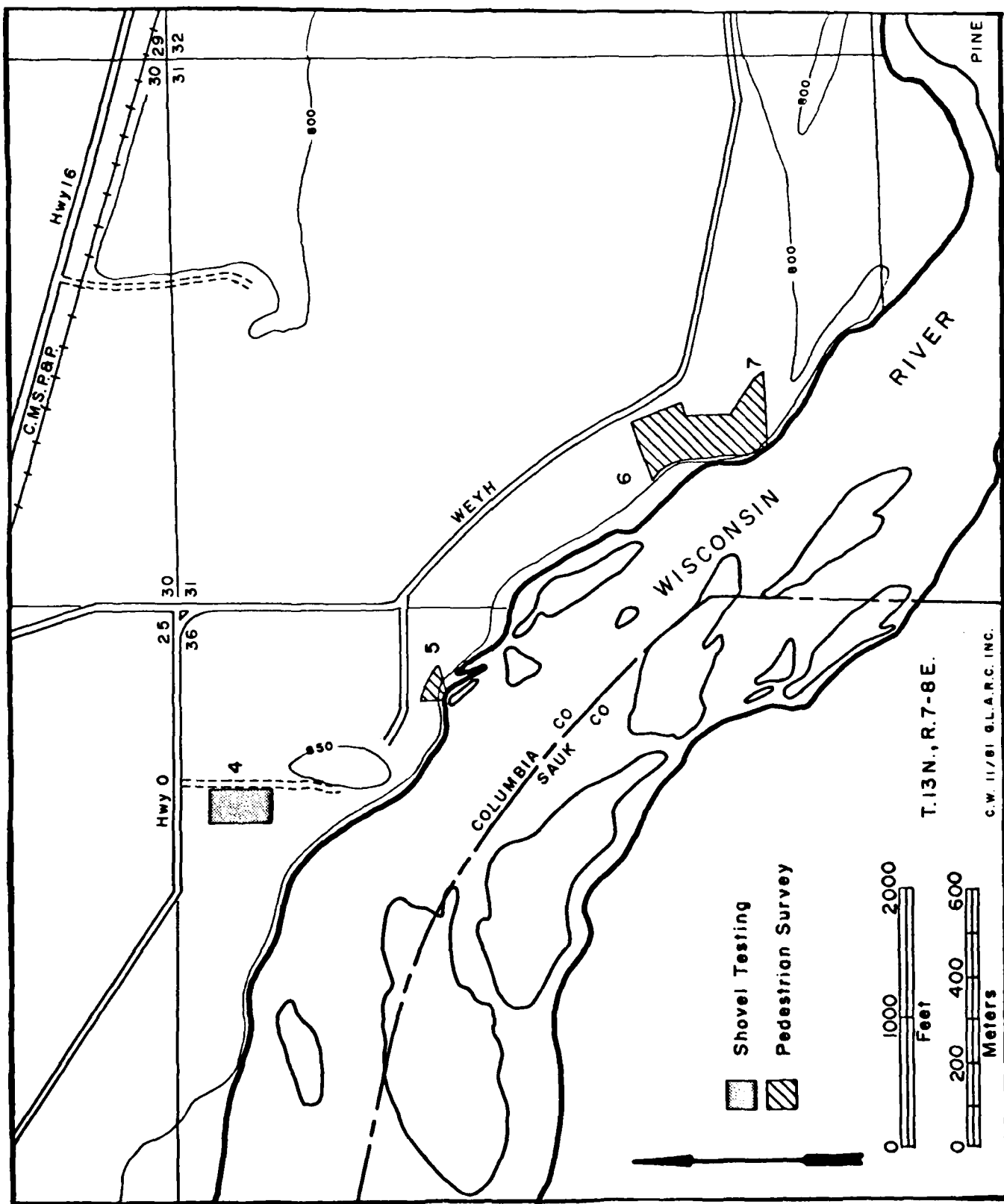


Figure 3: Survey areas 4-7.

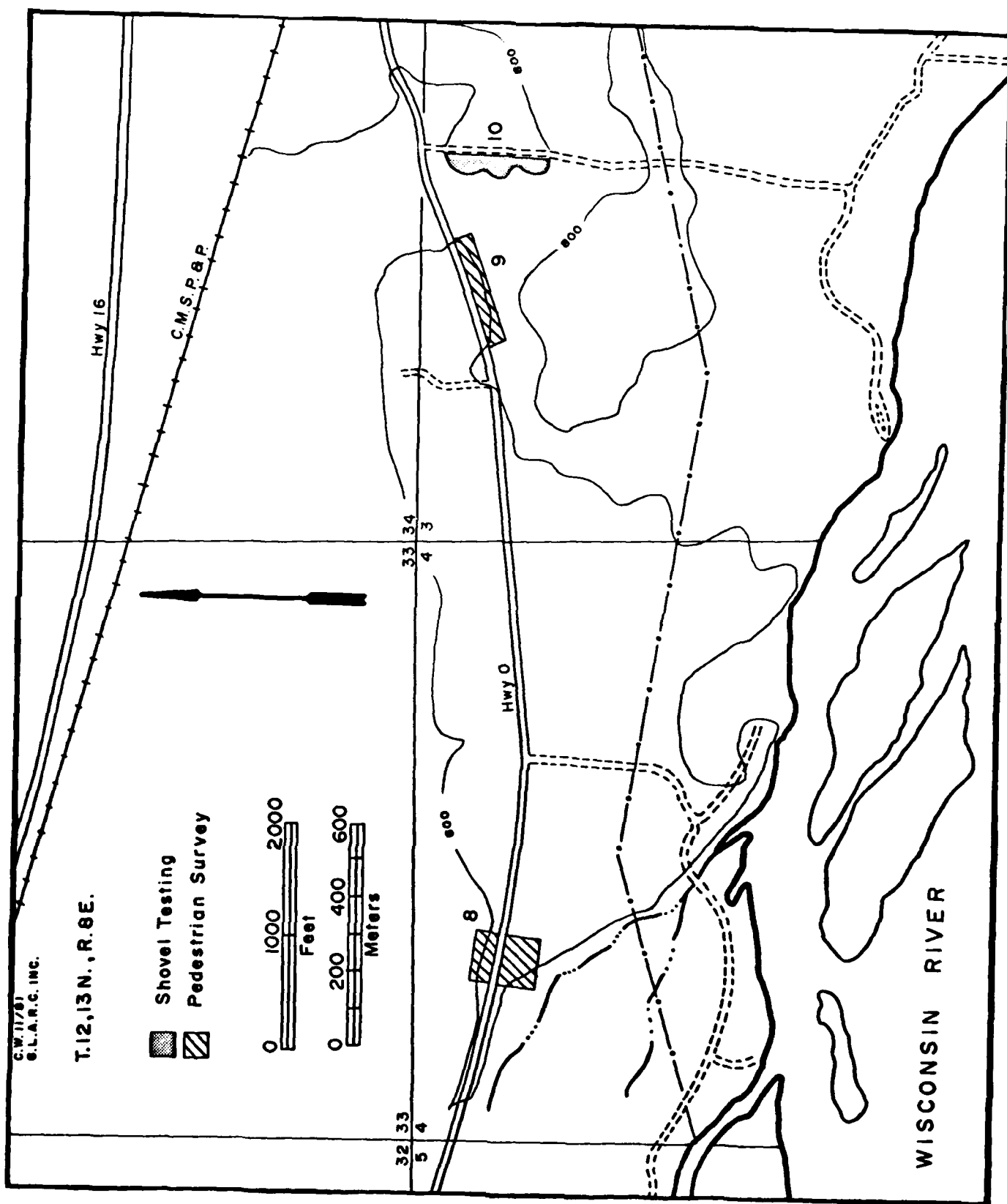


Figure 4: Survey areas 8,9, and 10.

PHYSICAL SETTING - PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

This study does not include an exhaustive background literature, records, and archives search. Nor, for that matter, does it represent a comprehensive narrative of the historic and prehistoric cultural resources of the Portage area. These data have recently been compiled by Salkin (1980) in a report entitled: A Literature and Records Search on the Cultural Resources of the Portage, Wisconsin Area. Salkin's report tabulates 131 historic and prehistoric sites and also notes 137 structures or locations of historical or architectural significance. The narrative in his 1980 report spans the paleontological resources of the region through a description of Portage in the post-1848 context.

Salkin's report also provides a regional overview of the topography, soils, flora, and fauna of the project area. To describe these phenomena here would be redundant and we recommend that those interested in detailed treatment of the above subjects refer to the 1980 publication. As an alternative, wherever germane, we have provided a discussion of the physical setting for each of the 10 survey locations.

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

It is our assumption that the goals of the St. Paul District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are to secure compliance with the various legislative mandates regarding cultural resources. As a result of this investigation, the St. Paul District now has at its disposal a planning tool that can be readily applied to that end. The only theoretical and methodological orientation we have applied in this investigation is the application of currently acceptable inventory methods and techniques at 10 widely separated parcels of land that are coincident with the levee margins. The selection of inventory units then is merely an artifact of previous, recent land alteration. To paraphrase commonly applied sampling jargon would be absurd. As a result, we have simply applied either subsurface testing techniques or traditional pedestrian survey to secure information about near surface archaeological sites at 10 widely dispersed locations.

FIELD METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

During the field phase of these investigations, three on-the-ground locational techniques to discover archaeological sites were employed. In addition, one subsurface evaluation technique, shovel probing, was also applied. The most commonly utilized technique was systematic surface collection. This application resulted from the fact that much of the total project area is currently cultivated with corn as the principle crop. In these instances intervals were maintained at between 5-10 meters so that complete coverage was assured.

The second technique, somewhat less frequently used was the inspection of sporadically exposed soil surfaces. Road cuts, road ruts, deflated areas (quite common in the loose, sandy soils of the region), sparsely vegetated areas in pastures or adjacent to buildings, and exposed bluffs were all visually inspected or surface collected.

Shovel testing or probing was only utilized at two locations where heavy vegetation cover prohibited the employment of traditional pedestrian survey. The first of these loci was a fallow agricultural field of approximately 15 acres and the second was a red pine plantation. Figures 2, 3, and 4 provide specific locations for 10 of the 12 survey units and also indicate the methods and techniques employed at each location.

At the first shovel test location, probe intervals were not systematic, in fact only four shovel test units were excavated. These four units were dug less for the purpose of recovering buried cultural materials than to determine the nature and extent of previous disturbance at this location. Surficial evidence of disturbance from furrowing associated with a pine plantation was obvious. However, four relatively level locations along the slope were probed to determine whether natural soil horizons had been badly disrupted, and hence the potential for archeological deposits dramatically reduced. All soil from shovel probes was passed through a 1/4 inch mesh screen and holes were back-filled following inspection of stratigraphy.

The second shovel test location, area 10, totaling about 15 acres was completely inventoried. In this instance shovel test transects were established at 15 meter intervals. As well, test intervals within the shovel test transects were maintained at 15 meters. As in the earlier case, all soil from shovel test units was passed through 1/4 inch mesh. Again, as with the first shovel test location, following inspection of the contents, all holes were backfilled after inspection of the stratigraphy at a given shovel probe. Finally, except in a few instances, all shovel test holes, which averaged 35-45 centimeters in diameter with a mean width of 35-45 centimeters, were excavated well into sterile subsoil. The only exceptions to reaching sterile subsoil were at various low points along the western-most transect at survey area 10. This western-most transect bordered a low marshy area below the 800 foot contour. Currently, the area exhibits standing water and marsh vegetation. Soil profiles indicated a muck soil that overlays the sandy soils characteristic of the region. However, it should be noted that the sandy subsoil was not reached in all shovel probes along this transect as water quickly filled the holes making excavation to sterile soil impossible.

The last supplemental technique employed for site locations was interviews with local landowners, residents, and area relic collectors. This was done either to secure a statement of potential for a given parcel of land, or, to confirm the results of a parcel which had already been investigated. In at least three cases these techniques provided significant and useful information. Descriptions for each survey parcel are provided in the subsequent section of this report.

SURVEY UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

AREAS 1, 2, AND 3 (Refer to Figure 2)

Project areas 1 and 2 are coincident with the terminus or ends

of the extant Lewiston levee and are adjacent to higher ground. Area 1 is on the northwest side of a high hill that rises approximately 120 feet above the flood plain below while area 2 marks the west end of a segment of levee that approaches the hill from the lower ground to the east.

Surface collection was the sole technique employed here as both areas 1 and 2 were recently cultivated and crops (corn) were still standing. The cultivated areas provided adequate visibility for the efficient employment of surface collection. It is difficult, from the base maps provided with the scope-of-work, to determine exactly how large an area was intended for reconnaissance since the areas were inked on a topographic map. However, according to the narrative section in the scope-of-work (see Appendix A) about 4 acres were to be investigated at the terminus of each levee with the exceptions at areas 9 and 10 (Fig. 4). In all cases, our reconnaissance survey exceeded the minimum estimates provided in the scope-of-work. This was a precautionary measure implemented to offset the effects of the imprecision of the furnished maps and the fact that the project areas were not marked by flagging or other land survey means.

A single landowner now occupied both areas 1 and 2. When interviewed he indicated that he had not found any artifacts that would provide information regarding the ostensible occupation by prehistoric or early historic residents. However, he did not personally farm the land and was not a long-term resident having only recently occupied the premises. One archaeological site of prehistoric origin was found at area 2 and one isolated stone tool was recovered from area 1. A total of 10.5 acres were investigated in areas 1 and 2.

Area 3 marks the terminus of a levee that approaches this slightly elevated sandy ridge from the east. The size of area 3 is assumed to approximate 4 acres. Our survey of the area totaled approximately 5.6 acres. One archaeological site was encountered at area 3. Again, the reconnaissance technique employed was traditional pedestrian survey.

AREAS 4, 5, 6, AND 7 (Refer to Figure 3)

For the most part, area 4 is a furrowed and relatively mature red pine plantation. Investigations were concentrated on the west side of a road that bisects area 4 in a north-south orientation. In the environs of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources benchmark, the existing levee joins higher ground. That location has been significantly disturbed both by previous construction activities and, to lesser extent, by the furrowing associated with the pine plantation. As well, the slope adjacent to the levee terminus which constitutes area 4 is characterized by rather radical and pitted slope. Four shovel probes were excavated along the less disturbed areas to verify soil profiles and disturbance. In general, area 4 is highly modified and of little archaeological or historical potential. No cultural materials of either early or recent origin were found. Approximately 3.4 acres were examined.

Area 5 has already been heavily developed with vacation and permanent domestic dwellings, septic systems, drain fields, landscaped yards, paved and asphalt driveways. Two landowners allowed access to surface inspect deflated areas in their yards and along the old (natural?) levee. However, in no case would the landowners permit systematic shovel probing through their landscaped yards. None of those individuals interviewed indicated that they had found any evidence of prehistoric or early historic occupation or utilization. As well, our cursory examination of exposed surfaces failed to reveal any such evidence.

Areas 6 and 7 were lumped into a single unit because, like area 1 and 2, they represent opposite sides of a large knoll or hill above the flood plain of the Wisconsin River. Survey coverage extended over 9.9 acres. Area 6 was overgrown with grass and weed cover. The landowner did allow us to conduct surface collections on her property but would not permit systematic shovel probing. Surface examination did not result in the recovery of any artifacts. However, our interview with the landowner revealed that she did have a small collection of artifacts which had been uncovered from various unspecified locations in her yard and the surrounding vicinity. Exact provenience of these items could not be established with the exception that "several" were

found within the boundaries of her "yard." Examination of the collection revealed a rather long culture-history ranging from late PaleoIndian times, Archaic horizons, and Woodland eras.

Area 7 is on the opposite side of the hill from area 6 and represents the "tie-in" point at the west end of the levee which approaches the hill from the east. Area 7, as best as we could ascertain, is the area near the base of the hill upon which the Warner house is situated. Most of the area was cultivated and planted in corn which is still unharvested. Surface collection was the only on-ground technique employed here, although through conversations with Mrs. Henry Warner we were informed that she also had a collection of artifacts. Our investigations revealed a rather dispersed archaeological site which probably represents several intermittent occupations and several distinct components. Provenience of the Warner collection is uncertain, but it is very likely from the same site we collected and that collected by St. Paul District personnel during an earlier visit to area 6-7.

AREAS 8, 9, AND 10 (Refer to Figure 4)

Area 8 is the eastern terminus of a currently existing levee that approaches this knoll from the west. The four acres of concern, as far as we could delineate them, were about 50% modified resulting from recent construction on the site. An access road to a new house under construction and considerable landscaping have altered much of the original surface to a modest depth. Shovel probes were excavated on the higher and flatter portions of the knoll and the disturbed and exposed areas were visually inspected. An archaeological site was discovered eroding from a wheel rut in the unpaved new access road at a point where the road traverses a small, flat terrace on the 800' contour. A small portion of area 8 is contained within a cornfield on the north side of County Highway "O." This area is much lower than the rest of the survey unit and surface collection revealed no cultural materials in the silty soil. A total of 4.9 acres were examined.

Area 9 is comprised of a narrow linear strip of land which parallels the county highway, and, from the demarcated map enclosed with the scope-of-work, appears to be less than 4 acres total area. The Pine Island Wisconsin 7.5 U.S.G.S. Quadrangle indicates this area as wet and marshy. Field inspection verified the map portrayal. The area has also been borrowed and ponded with several depressions that held standing water at the time of our field inspection. The primary vegetation is cat-tails, but it should be pointed out that this may be a post-road construction phenomenon, or, could be related to the borrow and ponding for stock watering rather than the original topography. The churned up muck, owing to a cattle feed lot or pasture at the east end of this strip, was visually inspected but no cultural materials were noted. Approximately 2.9 acres were surveyed.

Area 10, about 15 acres according to St. Paul District base data, was not totally inventoried. Mr. Walter Hardt, current land owner provided us with access to the west half of area 10 which is bisected by a north-south access road. However, owing to its current use as a cattle pasture, we were denied access to the eastern portion (east of the road) of area 10. As indicated in Figure 4, we shovel probed the area above the 800' contour. Below this elevation the sandy soil became waterlogged, soils could not be passed through 1/4" mesh, and water rose to the surface as soon as a shovel was inserted. No cultural materials were found.

Interviews with Mr. Hardt, who indicated that he was a relic collector, confirmed our negative results. Although he had farmed the area for many years he had never found any artifacts. The total area shovel tested (above the 800' contour) totaled some 4.1 acres.

AREAS 11 AND 12

Areas 11 and 12 are associated with the Portage Ring levee. Both areas, as indicated on the maps provided by the St. Paul District Corps of Engineers are severely disturbed and intensively developed. Area 11 represents an old terrace, much of which has been borrowed away, with recent tract housing situated on the new land surface. Area 12, is visibly scarred, probably from

the existing levee construction. Traffic on Highway 16, the rail yards, and standing water precluded any effective surface collection or sub-surface investigation. The only possible undisturbed land surfaces would exist atop a high knoll, part of which has been borrowed for fill. We could not secure access to this knoll east of Highway 16. However, several residences are located here and it seems unlikely that this area could be utilized in spite of the demarcated maps provided by the St. Paul District. Further, we interpret those demarcated areas only as general locational maps as they often far exceed the stated acreage in the scope-of-work.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

As a result of this cultural resources reconnaissance, four previously unreported archaeological sites at 8 of the 12 survey parcels have been discovered. These archaeological sites have been assigned codification numbers by the Office of The Wisconsin State Archaeologist and have been added to the Wisconsin Archaeological Codification file (please see Appendix C). The four sites are all potentially significant and are addressed individually in the following commentary.

47 Co 219:

The legal description of 47 Co 219 is: NW SE SW irregular section ³¹~~13~~, ¹³~~31~~N, R8E, Lewiston Township, Henry T. Warner, owner. This site is situated on two of the survey parcels, numbers 6 & 7 in this report. One area where cultural materials were recovered is at the top of the knoll overlooking the Wisconsin River in the front yard of the Warner house. Additional materials were recovered in a cornfield adjacent to the levee south and east of the Warner house. The site area in the cultivated field consists of two separate lithic scatters within 100 meters of one another. Both of the scatters contain chert shatter and flakes, quartzite debitage, and fire-cracked rock. The hilltop locus yielded a single grit tempered sherd of unknown Woodland affiliation.

An additional collection from this site was made by St. Paul District Corps of Engineers personnel. That collection was forwarded to Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. for cataloging and curation. The collection which consists only of lithic debris has been catalogued by site number only as it is not certain as to the specific provenience of the materials. Appendix D provides Lot Check lists for the collections from 47 Co 219 including the lithic debitage from St. Paul District investigations.

47 Co 220

Legal description of 47 Co 220 is SW SW NE NW, irregular section 4, T12N, R8E, Caledonia Township. Found in area 8, this site is situated on the 800' contour adjacent to a newly established access road which provides ingress to a house currently under construction. The site is located in the road, although it doubtless extends into the grassed areas either side of that road, about 30 meters uphill (east) of a now dry drainage and about 50 meters south of the new A-Frame home. Cultural materials recovered from a hearth in the road include an expanding stemmed projectile point, a basalt flake, a hammerstone, and a chert flake. All the artifacts were found within 1/2 meter of an in situ hearth, an interpretation based on the configuration of manuports. Figure 5 provides a depiction of the projectile point from the site. While no type definition is provided here, it is clear that the projectile point could be placed in several Middle Woodland type constructs. Appendix D provides an inventory of cultural materials recovered from 47 Co 220.

47 Co 221

The legal description of 47 Co 221 is, NE and SE NE NW SW, section 26, T13N, R7E, Lewiston Township, Cliff Weigand, owner. This site is situated on a small bench or terrace and on the southwest slope of a high hill. The site is southwest of the Weigand home, some 200 meters, and north of a channelized drainage at the base of the hill. The site consists of a surface scatter all along the flat bench and is comprised of chert flakes and shatter, quartz flakes, quartz shatter, a quartzite scraper, and thermally altered and cracked rock. Appendix D provides a tabulation of cultural materials recovered from 47 Co 221.



Figure 5: Left, side notched projectile point,
Right, stemmed projectile point.

A single quartzite tool fragment was recovered away from the primary distribution of cultural remains. This broken tool was found on the opposite (NW) side of the hill but no other cultural materials were encountered there.

47 Co 222

Legal description of 47 Co 222 is the SW SW NE SW, and NE SE NW SE, and SW SE NW SE, section 26, T13N, R7E, Lewiston Township. These three loci are distributed along the top of an east-west trending ridge in the sandy soil approximately 100 meters north of an intermittent drainage that flows southeast into the Wisconsin River in section 36. Locus 1 represents a single flake find in a cornfield southeast of the farmhouse. Locus 2 consists of a lithic scatter found in a sand blow on the west side of an old corncrib. Locus 3 is a lithic scatter, including fire-cracked rock, southwest of the barn. One diagnostic projectile point, of the Raddatz Side-Notched type (Wittry 1959) was found at locus 3. The site at locus three is approximately 50 by 50 meters in extent based on surface collection.

On the basis of the existence of the Raddatz point it seems clear that at least one, of possibly several components, dates to the Archaic period, ca. 6,000-3,500 B.C. Appendix D provides an inventory of cultural materials from the three loci at 47 Co 222.

Historic materials recovered during surface collections and shovel testing have not been described in the context of particular archaeological sites. The materials were encountered as sporadic and isolated finds and are not interpreted as reflecting specific archaeological components. Ranging from buttons (a single example) to fence nails, all historic items are likely derived from 19th century and 20th century farming activities. In no instance were these materials encountered as patterned (clustered) deposits. The items are more fully described on the lot check lists which are attached as Appendix D of this report. The lot check lists also provide locations at which the historic materials were encountered.

Figure 6 will serve to provide the reader with locations and approximate sizes of 47 Co 219 and 47 Co 220. Figure 6 is adapted from the U.S.G.S., 7.5 Pine Island quadrangle compiled in 1975. Figure 7 depicts the locations and approximate sized of 47 Co 221 and 47 Co 222. Figure 7 is adapted from the U.S.G.S. Lewiston and Pine Island Quadrangles, both of which are 7.5 quads compiled in 1975. Finally, it should be noted that the approximate sizes provided in Figures 6 and 7 are based on surface collections and thus should only be considered as approximations. Further investigations would serve to clarify, for example, whether or not the various loci at 47 Co 222 are really discrete components or occupation areas, or, if the archaeological clusters are one expansive deposit. By the same token, as noted earlier in this report, the isolated find which occurs segregated from 47 Co 221 (See Figure 7) may in fact represent a continuous archaeological deposit that could only have its boundaries refined following surface collections conducted at a time of year that would provide better visibility.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Areas 4, 9, 11, and 12, on the basis of our reconnaissance do not appear to contain any near surface indicators of cultural resources. As a result, we would recommend that no further investigations be conducted at these locations. Areas 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10, however, warrant further investigations should the planned undertaking become a reality. These areas and their unique concerns are itemized below.

Area 1 While only a single broken tool fragment was encountered at area 1, and, ostensibly, this could be an isolated artifact from area 2, it must be noted that visibility in the cultivated field was not ideal. Through the summer and into the fall varying conditions of weather, application of herbicides, etc., can combine

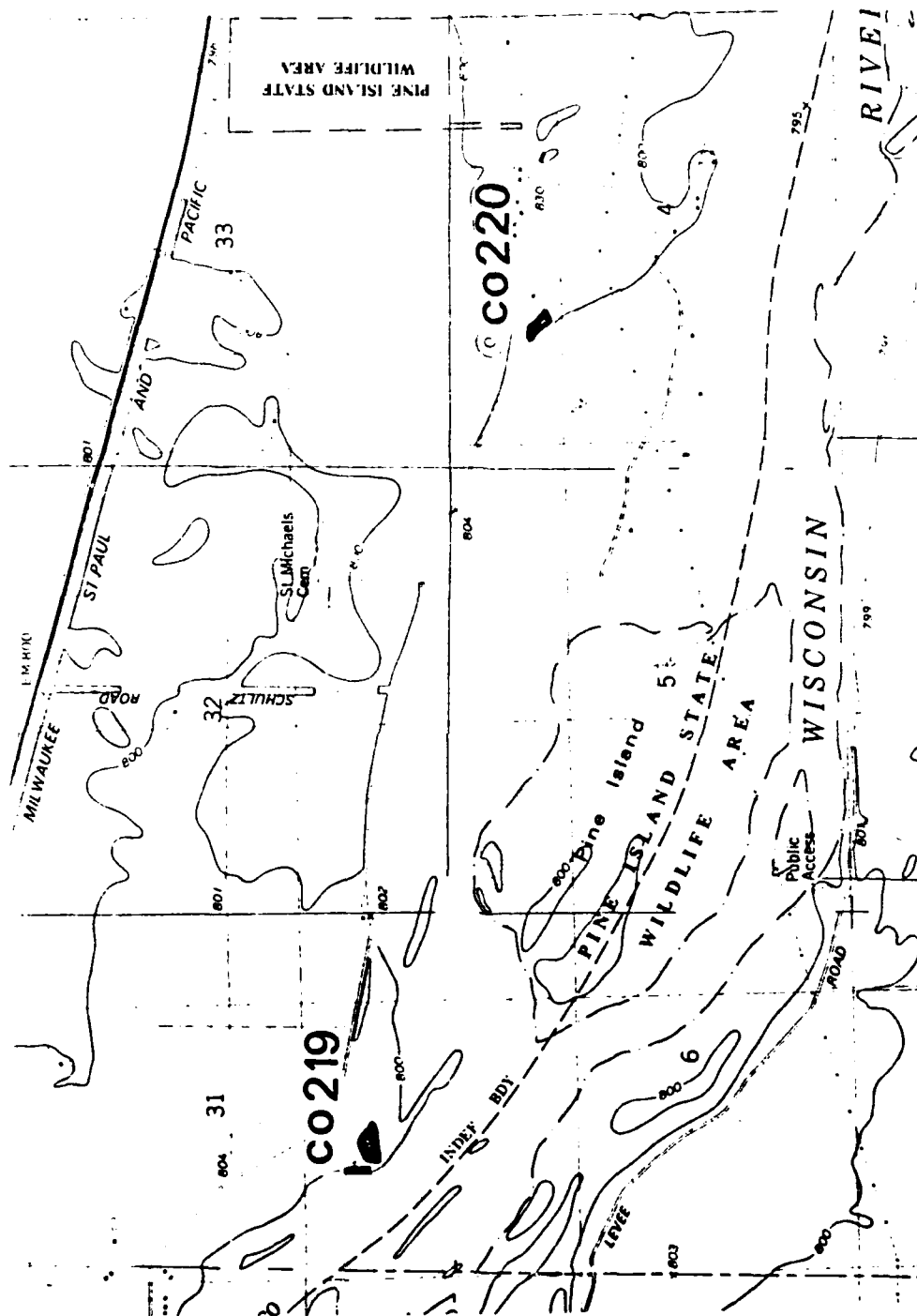


Figure 6: Locations and approximate sizes of 47 Co 219 and 220.

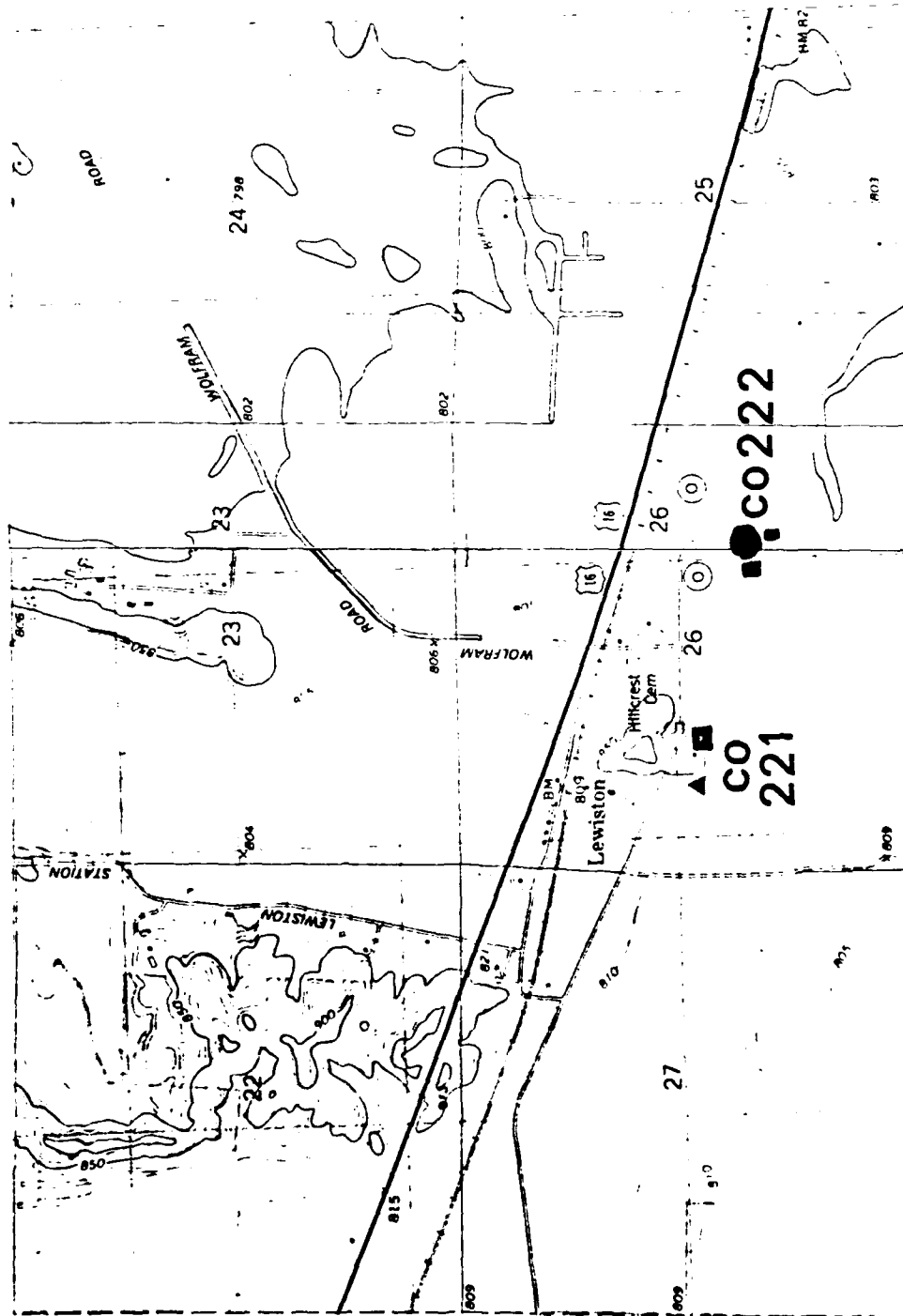


Figure 7: Locations and approximate sizes of 47 Co 221 and 222.

to result in poor visibility. As well, we are reluctant to simply omit area 1 based on the "isolated" find. Surface collection should be conducted following spring cultivation when visibility is best to determine the actual nature and extent of prehistoric resources at area 1.

Area 2 (47 Co 221) This site has been located within the proposed project and will apparently suffer disturbance should the levee improvements occur. We recommend that test excavations be conducted at 47 Co 221 to determine the site's eligibility for The National Register of Historic Places. At this point in time we know very little about the activities carried out at Co 221, or, for that matter about the horizontal and vertical configuration of the archaeological deposit. One must also bear in mind that the site is situated at the base of a cultivated slope and much of the archaeological site may be buried beneath colluvial deposits.

Area 3 (47 Co 222) Prior to development 47 Co 222 should be evaluated through the deployment of test excavations. It appears, although it is not certain, that only locus 3 would be impacted by construction. If this is the case, following on the ground delineation of the actual construction and impact zone, locus three of 47 Co 222 should be subjected to additional investigations to determine its significance, viz., if the site is eligible for inclusion on The National Register of Historic Places. Of additional potential importance is the dearth of information in this region of the project area regarding Archaic occupation and utilization.

Area 5 As area 5 is relatively well developed with dense concentrations of domestic structures it was not possible for Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. staff to secure permission from land owners for systematic sub-surface investigations. Should the St. Paul District Corps of Engineers determine that this area will be impacted by planned levee improvements they will have to reach agreement with the several landowners in order for systematic investigations to be carried out.

Area 6 The landowner at area 6 was cooperative in that she allowed us access to her land for purposes of surface collections and made available her collection of artifacts for examination.

While our surface examinations produced no evidence of prehistoric occupation, it is important to keep in mind that the landowner's collection contains Late PaleoIndian, Archaic, and Woodland artifacts. As well, the area is adjacent to and of similar topographic context to area 7 where 47 Co 219 was located.

As a result, we recommend that before any earth moving activities occur, permission be secured to conduct systematic shovel probing and test excavations to determine the nature and extent of the archaeological deposits in area 6. Finally, if the construction zone was specifically delineated on the ground a more cost-effective approach could be utilized for these future investigations.

Area 7 (47 Co 219) It is clear that from our surface collections, discussions with Mrs. Warner, and the investigations conducted by personnel of the St. Paul District Corps of Engineers that area 7 harbors several occupation areas used by prehistoric residents. Construction areas should be very specifically delineated at area 7 and controlled test excavations should be conducted to determine the potential significance of 47 Co 220.

Area 8 (47 Co 220) It appears that at least part of the site at area 8 will be impacted by levee improvements. Prior to construction, test excavations should be implemented to determine the nature and extent of this site of probable Middle Woodland authorship. Until the potential significance of 47 Co 220 is determined future management will be difficult.

Area 10 The western portion of area 10 was shovel tested above the 800' contour and no historic or prehistoric cultural materials were recovered. Thus, no future investigations are made for that area west of the north-south access road. However, should the St. Paul District require a larger parcel of land which would include the area east of the access road we recommend that additional surface and subsurface investigations be carried out in the pasture where we were denied access.

SUMMARY

As a result of these investigations, 4 previously unreported archaeological sites were discovered and reported. In addition, we are virtually certain that an additional area (area 6) harbors an archaeological deposit of unknown size and configuration. Finally, although it may not represent an additional archaeological site, a broken stone tool was encountered in area 1. Therefore, 6 out of 10 locations examined during this reconnaissance (omitting the severely disturbed terminations of the Portage ring levee) were demonstrated to have been utilized or occupied by prehistoric residents. The actual area investigated was small, consisting only of a total of 42.6 acres. One could interpret this as a site density of one archaeological site per 7.1 acres. Site density also becomes a consideration if the figure of 60% positive correlation, that is to say, that 60% of the areas investigated yielded evidence of occupation or utilization.

Recently, Salkin's 1980 report tabulates 131 prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in an area consisting of 5 townships and within the city of Portage, Wisconsin. This disparity is significant and should serve to support the contention that the recorded data base is not adequate for planning purposes. At the same time, it cannot be validly demonstrated that the site densities revealed in this reconnaissance reflect reality. The locations are clearly biased in favor of topographic situations where the flood plain is interrupted by prominent features. The data are, however, of important concern for planning levee construction or improvements and serve to underscore the very strong probability for the coincidence of levee margins and archaeological sites.

It is because of the absence of systematic archaeological and historical surveys that the mandated management of cultural resources is problematical. The results of this reconnaissance survey indicate that current planning data may be of less utility than anticipated. For example, page 13 of the Wisconsin River at Portage, Wisconsin Feasibility Study for Flood Control Stage 2 Alternatives Report, compiled by the U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Paul, Minnesota states:

In all, 301 prehistoric and historic properties exist within the study area along the Wisconsin River at Portage. Of these, 195 are historic, 99 are prehistoric, and the remaining 7 have both historic and prehistoric components (U.S. Army Engr. District, St. Paul- 1981: 13).

If one assumes that this is an accurate reflection of actual site densities, it is a faulty assumption indeed. This preliminary investigation has resulted in the discovery of 6 sites in a little more than 40 acres subjected to reconnaissance. How many other as yet undiscovered archaeological sites might be adversely effected because of such assumptions?

Finally, it should be noted that although the methods and techniques employed during this investigation to locate cultural resources are consistent with contemporary standards, they are only adequate to locate sites that exist at or near the ground surface. If at any time during construction archaeological materials or prehistoric or early historic origin are encountered, construction should be halted and the Office of the Wisconsin State Archaeologist and the St. Paul District Corps of Engineers staff archaeologist should be notified. They can be contacted at the following addresses:

Dr. Joan E. Freeman
State Archaeologist
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706

Mr. David Berwick
Staff Archaeologist
St. Paul District, C.O.E.
1135 U.S. P.O. & Custom House
St. Paul, MN 55101

REFERENCES CITED

SALKIN, PHILLIP H.

1980 A Literature and Records Search of the Cultural Resources of the Portage, Wisconsin Area. Unpublished ms. on file with the St. Paul District Corps of Engineers, St. Paul, Minnesota.

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

1981 Wisconsin River at Portage, Wisconsin: Feasibility Study for Flood Control. Stage 2 Alternatives Report.

WITTRY, WARREN L.

1959 Archaeological Studies of Four Wisconsin Rockshelters. The Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 44 (4).

APPENDIX A

SCOPE OF WORK

SCOPE OF WORK
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION
FOR A FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT
AT PORTAGE, WISCONSIN

1.00 INTRODUCTION

1.01 The Contractor will undertake a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the flood control project at Portage, Wisconsin.

1.02 This cultural resources inventory is being done in partial fulfillment of the obligations of the St. Paul District regarding cultural resources, as set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law (P.L.) 89-665), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190), Executive Order (E.O.) 11593 for the Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (Federal Register, 13 May 1971), the Archaeological Conservation Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-291), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation "Regulations for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800), the Department of the Interior guidelines concerning cultural resources (36 CFR Part 60), and Corps of Engineers regulations (ER 1105-2-460) "Identification and Administration of Cultural Resources" (Federal Register, 3 April 1978).

1.03 The above laws establish the importance of Federal leadership, through the various responsible agencies, in locating and preserving cultural resources within project areas. Specific steps to comply with these laws, particularly as directed in P.L. 93-291 and E.O. 11593, are being taken by the Corps "...to assure that Federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance." A part of that responsibility is to locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior all such sites in the project area that appear to qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

1.04 The Executive Order further directs Federal agencies "...to assure that any federally owned property that might qualify for nomination is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished or substantially altered." In addition, the Corps is directed to administer its policies, plans and programs in such a way that federally and non-federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance are preserved and maintained for the inspiration and benefit of the people.

1.05 This cultural resources investigation will serve several purposes. The report will be a planning tool to aid the Corps in meeting its obligations to preserve and protect our cultural heritage. It will be a comprehensive, scholarly document that not only partially fulfills federally mandated legal requirements but also serves as a scientific reference for future professional studies. It will identify sites which may require additional investigations and which may have potential for public-use development. Therefore, the report must be analytical, not just descriptive.

2.00 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.01 The Wisconsin River at Portage Flood Control Study was authorized by Congress on 14 June 1972 with study funds first received in October 1976. At the present time, the study has been completed through Stage 2 of the Feasibility Planning Process. A Stage 2 alternatives report was completed in January 1981. Three alternatives were recommended for further study as being the most feasible alternatives.

2.02 Improvement to the Portage Levee: The existing Portage Levee would be strengthened, widened and extended (Map 1). Levee length would be about 13,800 feet. A new levee, 2,500 feet long, would be constructed to protect Ward 8 on the west of Portage. The total length of the levee work would be 3.1 miles. A pumping station would be required to provide interior drainage to Portage.

2.03 Improvement to the Portage and Lewiston Levees: This alternative includes improvements to the Portage Levee as described in paragraph 2.02 above. The alternative would also include strengthening, widening, and extending the Lewiston levee. The total levee length at Lewiston would be 23,700 feet (4.5 miles) which would include 1,500 feet of new levee to prevent crossover flooding of Highway 16 into the Fox River Basin (Maps 1-3). A pumping station would be required to provide interior drainage to Portage.

2.04 Nonstructural Measures: Nonstructural measures which were considered for the Portage study included installing closures on structural openings, in place raising of structures, constructing small walls or levees around structures, rearranging or protecting damageable property, such as furnaces and water heaters, within a structure, evacuating or removing about 350 structures from Ward 1, implementing floodplain regulations, providing flood insurance, and implementing flood forecasting and warning systems and an evacuation plan.

2.05 Since the release of the Stage 2 report, a ring levee alternative has been added which would protect Ward 1. At the present time, two alignments are being considered (Map 1). Alignment 1 would require a levee approximately 5,000 feet long whereas alignment 2 would require 8,500 feet of levee. A pumping station would be required to provide interior drainage to Portage.

3.00 DEFINITIONS

3.01 For the purpose of this study, the cultural resources investigation will include a Phase I on-the-ground reconnaissance level survey. Phase II testing will not be conducted at this time.

3.02 "Cultural resources" are defined to include any building, site, district, structure, object, data, or other material relating to the history, architecture, archaeology, or culture of an area. -

3.03 "Literature and records search" is defined as a search for and examination of written reports, books, articles, files, records, etc., published and unpublished (found in private, local, State, and Federal depositories), which are pertinent to the cultural resources investigation to be carried out for a particular project. The purposes of the literature and records search are: to familiarize the Contractor with the culture history of the study area and past investigations which have been carried out in the area; to document the location and condition of known sites which may exist within the project area, the extent of past work undertaken at the site, and any other information which may be relevant in assessing the significance of the site; and to provide this information in a summarized form to the agency requesting the search. Although existing data may be extensive, the literature and records search should be as comprehensive as possible in providing a usable body of data for the purposes outlined above.

3.04 "Literature and records review" is defined as the review and evaluation of the pertinent literature and records examined under section 3.03. The purpose of the literature and records review is to provide the sponsoring agency with the Contractor's professional opinion as to the quality, nature, and extent of the sources identified in the literature and records search (see section 5.11).

3.05 "Phase I cultural resources survey" is defined as an intensive, on-the-ground survey and testing of an area in order to determine the number and extent of the archaeological, historic, and architectural resources present and their relationship to all the project alternatives and features. A Phase I cultural resources survey will result in data adequate to assess the general nature of all sites present; a recommendation for additional testing of those resources which, in the professional opinion of the Contractor, may provide important cultural and scientific information; and detailed time and cost estimates for Phase II testing.

3.06 "Phase II testing" is defined as the intensive testing of those sites which may provide important cultural and scientific information. Phase II testing will result in data adequate to determine the eligibility of the resources for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, a plan for the satisfactory mitigation of eligible sites which will be directly or indirectly impacted, and detailed time and cost estimates for mitigation. Phase II testing will not be conducted under this contract.

4.00 SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

4.01 In August 1980, a literature search and records review was prepared for the Portage area by Philip H. Salkin of the University of Wisconsin, Whitewater. This report identified 130 prehistoric and 137 historic sites within the Portage area. Although there is a large number of prehistoric sites within the area, little systematic survey has been done.

4.02 Inspection of project alternatives by Corps personnel have located three additional sites not reported by Salkin. Two of these were located along the Caledonia levee (Co216 and Co217) and one was located along the Lewiston levee (no site number presently assigned). The latter site is located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of irregular section 31 (section lines oriented to the east and south) of T13N, R8E. Numerous waste flakes were recovered from the surface of a corn-field located adjacent to the Lewiston Levee where it ties into high ground.

4.03 Archaeological survey will focus on the levee ends where the levees tie into higher ground. These locations are shown on Maps 1-3. An area of approximately 4 acres will be centered on each levee end and surveyed 100%. At the new levee segment to be constructed for the Lewiston levee (Section 3; T12N, R8E) the western levee end will be less than 4 acres, however the eastern end should be increased to encompass approximately 15 acres. These areas should receive 100% coverage.

4.04 No work will be accomplished along any portion of the levees other than at the ends. Soil probes were made along both the Portage and Lewiston levees by Corps personnel and it was determined that these areas had very low site potential. Soils were alluvial sands and clays which quickly became saturated with water.

5.00 PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

5.01 The Contractor will utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach in conducting the study. The Contractor will provide specialized knowledge and skills during the course of the study to include expertise in prehistoric and historic archaeology, and other social and natural sciences as required.

5.02 The extent and character of the work to be accomplished by the Contractor will be subject to the general supervision, direction, control, review and approval of the Contracting Officer.

5.03 Techniques and methodologies that the Contractor uses during the investigation shall be representative of the current state of knowledge for their respective disciplines.

5.04 The Contractor shall keep standard records which shall include, but not be limited to, field notebooks, site survey forms, field maps, and photographs.

5.05 The tested areas will be returned as closely as practical to presurvey conditions by the Contractor.

5.06 The recommended professional treatment of recovered materials is curation and storage of the artifacts at an institution that can properly insure their preservation and that will make them available for research and public view. If such materials are not in Federal ownership, the consent of the owner must be obtained, in accordance with applicable law, concerning the disposition of the materials after completion of the report. The Contractor will be responsible for making curatorial arrangements for any collections which are obtained. Such arrangements must be coordinated with the appropriate officials of Wisconsin and approved by the Contracting Officer.

5.07 When sites are not wholly contained within the study area, the Contractor shall survey an area outside the study area large enough to include the entire site within the survey area. This procedure shall be done in an effort to delineate site boundaries and to determine the degree to which the site will be impacted.

5.08 The Contractor shall provide all materials and equipment as may be necessary to expeditiously perform those services required of the study.

5.09 Should it become necessary in the performance of the work and services, the Contractor shall, at no cost to the Government, secure the rights of ingress and egress on properties not owned or controlled by the Government. The Contractor shall secure the consent of the owner, his representative, or agent, in writing prior to effecting entry on such property. If requested, a letter of introduction, signed by the District Engineer, can be provided to explain the project purposes and request the cooperation of landowners. Where a landowner denies permission for survey, the Contractor shall immediately notify the Contracting Officer and shall describe the extent of the property to be excluded from the survey.

Phase I Survey

5.10 The on-the-ground examination will involve an intensive survey and testing of the area in order to determine the total number and extent of cultural resources present. This includes historic, as well as prehistoric archaeological sites.

5.11 An attempt will be made to locate all resources previously recorded that are located in the project area as described in the preceding sections and to report their condition.

5.12 The survey shall include surface inspection in areas where surface visibility permits adequate recovery of cultural materials and subsurface testing where surface visibility is limited. Subsurface investigation will include shovel testing, coring, soil borings, or cut bank profiling, where necessary and appropriate. The boundaries of all sites shall be determined through appropriate field methods and shown on 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle maps.

5.13 The recommended grid or transect interval is 15 meters (50 feet). However, this interval may vary depending upon field conditions. If the recommended interval is not used, justification should be presented for selection of an alternate interval. All subsurface tests will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh screen.

6.00 GENERAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

6.01 The Contractor will submit the following types of reports, which are described in this section and in section 9.00: field report, field notes, draft contract report, final contract report.

6.02 The Contractor's technical report shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following sections.

a. Title Page: The title page shall provide the following information: the type of investigation undertaken; the cultural resources which were assessed (archeological, historical, and architectural); the project name and location (county and State); the date of the report; the Contractor's name; the contract number; the name of the author(s) and/or Principal Investigator; the signature of the Principal Investigator; and the agency for which the report is being prepared.

b. Abstract: An abstract of findings, conclusions, and recommendations. This should not be an annotation.

c. Management Summary: This section will include a concise summary of the study, which will contain all essential data for using the document in the Corps of Engineers management of the project. This information will minimally include: why the work was undertaken and who the sponsor is, a brief summary of the scope of work and budget, summary of the study (field work; lab analysis), study limitations, study results, significance, recommendations and the repository of all pertinent records and artifacts.

d. Table of Contents

e. List of Figures

f. List of Plates

g. Introduction: This section shall identify the sponsor (Corps of Engineers) and the sponsor's reason for the study; an overview of the sponsor's project and the alternatives, with the alternatives located on USGS quad maps; provide an overview of the archeological/historical study to be undertaken; define the location and boundaries of the study area (with regional and area-specific maps); define the study area within its cultural, regional, and environmental context; reference the scope of work; identify the institute that did the work, the number of people involved in the study, the number of person-days/hours utilized during the study; identify the dates when the various types of work were completed; identify the repository of records and artifacts; and provide a brief overview or outline of how the study report will proceed and an overview of the major goals that the study/study report will accomplish.

h. Environmental Background: This section shall include a description of the study area and regional environment, including the following categories: geology, vegetation, fauna, climate, topography, physiography, and soils, with reference to prehistoric, historic, ethnographic, and contemporary periods. Any information available on the relationship of the environmental setting to the area's prehistory and history shall be included. This section shall be of a length commensurate with other report sections.

i. Theoretical and Methodological Overview: This section shall include a description or statement of the goals of the Corps of Engineers and the study researcher, the theoretical and methodological orientation of the study, and the research strategies that were applied in achieving the stated goals.

j. Field Methods: This section will describe specific archaeological activities that were undertaken to achieve the stated theoretical and methodological goals. The section shall include all field methods, techniques, strategies, and rationale or justification for specific methods or decisions. The description of the field methods shall minimally include: a description of the areas surveyed, survey conditions, topographic/physiographic features, vegetation conditions, soil types, stratigraphy, survey limitations, survey testing results with all appropriate testing forms to be included as an appendix (e.g., shovel tests, coring, cut bank profiles, etc.), degree of surface visibility, whether or not the survey resulted in the location of any cultural resources, the methods used to survey the area (pedestrian reconnaissance, subsurface test, etc.), the rationale for eliminating uninvestigated areas, and the grid or transect interval used. Testing methods shall include descriptions of test units (size, intervals, stratigraphy, depth) and the rationale behind their placement.

k. Analysis: This section will describe and provide the rationale for the specific analytic methods and techniques used, and describe and discuss the qualitative and quantitative manipulation of the data. Limitations or problems with the analysis based on the data collection results will also be discussed. This section shall also contain references to accession numbers used for all collections, photographs, and field notes obtained during the study, and the location where they are permanently housed.

l. Investigation Results: This section will describe all the archaeological resources encountered during the study, and any other data pertinent to a complete understanding of the resources within the study area. This section shall include enough empirical data that the study results can be independently assessed. The description of the data shall minimally include: a description of the site; amounts and type of material remains recovered; relation of the site or sites to physiographic features, vegetation and soil types, project alternatives, and direct and indirect impact areas; analysis of the site and data (e.g., site type, cultural historical components and information, cultural/behavioral inferences or patterns); site condition; and location and size information (elevation, complete quad map source, legal description, and site size, density, depth, and extent). The information shall be presented in a manner that can be used easily and efficiently by the Corps of Engineers. This site information shall be presented with each site discussed on a separate page/pages and the site location indicated on a USGS map. If a site location has not been field-verified, the Contractor must indicate the approximate area on the map and indicate that it has not been verified, or give an explanation why the site cannot be located on a map. An example of this site description format follows:

Site Number and Name

Complete Legal Description: Township, Range, Section, County or Address, if appropriate. Indicate if the site has been field-verified or not, when and by whom.

Complete USGS Quadrangle Reference: Quad name, Quad size, all Quad dates.

Report Figure/Map/Plate Reference

Accession Numbers

Site Type, Site Reports, Investigations of Dates

Cultural Affiliation (with dates or date estimates)

Environmental Descriptions: Briefly, to include topography, physiography, soils, and vegetation.

Site Description

Present Site Condition: Disturbed, undisturbed, vegetation, soils, and surface material.

Site Significance: As reported by others and the Contractor's evaluation, including an evaluation of previous conclusions.

Project Impacts: Evaluate the direct and indirect impacts of the project upon the site.

Recommendations: Management recommendations, future archeological/historic work recommendations.

Remarks: For comments with no other category.

Pertinent Bibliographic References

A paragraph before the site descriptions should indicate that, if no information is available for a specific category, this category will not be included in the listing.

-36-

The location of all sites and other features discussed in the text will be shown on a legibly photocopied USGS map and will be bound into the report. Maps shall also be included showing the relationship of sites to the project areas which were surveyed. In addition, the project map will show those areas that have been eliminated from the survey due to unacceptable survey conditions. Maps should also show the type of survey method employed for each area surveyed (for example, pedestrian walkover, shovel tests). All maps will be labeled with a caption/description, a north arrow, a scale bar, township, range, map size, and dates, and the map source (e.g., the USGS quad name or published source) and will have proper margins. All sites will be recorded on the appropriate State site forms. Inventoried sites shall include a site number. Official site designations assigned by an appropriate State agency are preferred. However, if temporary site numbers will be used in either the draft or final reports, they shall be substantially different from the official site designations to avoid confusion or duplication of site numbers. Known sites shall have their State site forms updated as necessary.

m. Evaluation and Conclusions: This section shall evaluate and formulate conclusions concerning site/sites location, density, size, condition, distribution, and significance in relation to the local and regional archeology and history; and in relation to the project alternatives and features; and shall also discuss the potential and goals for future research. The section shall also discuss the reliability of the analysis or other pertinent data recovered (e.g., site locations, types, distribution, etc.); relate results of the study and analysis to the stated study goals; identify changes, if any in the research goals; synthesize and compare the results of the analysis and study; integrate ancillary data; and identify and discuss cultural/behavioral patterns and processes that are inferred from the study and analysis results.

n. Recommendations: This section shall discuss the direct and indirect impacts of all the project alternatives and features on the area's cultural resources with specific management recommendations on all previously recorded and newly discovered sites; discuss the significance of sites to the extent permitted by the study level in relation to the research goals established in the study; make recommendations on the potential eligibility of the sites to the National Register of Historic Places; recommend future intensive level research priorities, needs; and make suggestions with regard to the Corps of Engineers planning goals and project alternatives. These recommendations shall include a time and cost estimate. If it is the Contractor's assessment that no significance resources exist in the project area, the methods of investigation and reasoning which support that conclusion will be presented. If certain areas are not accessible, recommendations will be made for future consideration. Any evidence of cultural resources or materials which have been previously disturbed or destroyed will be presented and explained.

o. References: This section shall provide standard bibliographic references (American Antiquity format) for every publication cited in the report.

p. Appendix: This section shall include the Scope of Work; resumes of all personnel involved; all correspondence derived from the study; all State site forms; all testing and any other pertinent report information referenced in the text as being included in the appendix.

6.03 Failure to fulfill these report requirements will result in the rejection of the report by the Contracting Officer.

7.00 FORMAT SPECIFICATIONS

7.01 The Contractor shall submit to the Contracting Officer the photographic negatives for all black and white photographs which appear in the final report.

7.02 All text materials will be typed, single-spaced (the draft reports should be space-and-one-half or double-spaced), on good quality bond paper, 8.5 inches by 11.0 inches, with a 1.5-inch binding margin on the left, 1-inch margins on the top and right, and a 1.5-inch margin at the bottom, and will be printed on both sides of the paper.

7.03 Information will be presented in textual, tabular, and graphic forms, whichever are most appropriate, effective, or advantageous to communicate the necessary information.

7.04 All figures and maps must be clear, legible, self-explanatory, and of sufficiently high quality to be readily reproducible by standard xerographic equipment, and will have margins as defined above.

7.05 The final report cover letter shall include a budget of the project.

7.06 The draft and final reports will be divided into easily discernible chapters, with appropriate page separation and heading.

7.07 Negatives of all black and white photographs contained in the final report must be included so that copies for distribution can be made.

8.00 MATERIALS PROVIDED

8.01 The Contracting Officer will furnish the Contractor with the following materials:

- a. Access to any publications, records, maps, or photographs that are on file at the district headquarters.
- b. Two sets of USGS Quadrangle maps of the project area. One set will be used as field maps, and one set will be returned to the Corps of Engineers designating site numbers and locations, and areas surveyed and tested.
- c. One set of project alternative maps.
- d. A letter of introduction signed by the St. Paul District Engineer explaining the objectives of the work and requesting cooperation from private landowners, if requested.

9.00 SUBMITTALS

9.01 The Contractor will submit reports according to the following schedules:

a. Field Report: The original and one copy of a field report will be submitted after completion of the field work. The field report will summarize the work, project/field limitations, methodology used, time utilized, and survey results.

b. Project Field Notes: One legible copy of all the project field notes will be submitted with the draft contract report.

c. Draft Contract Report: The original and 10 copies of the draft contract report will be submitted on or before 90 days after contract award. The draft contract report will be reviewed by the Corps of Engineers, the State Historic Preservation Officer, the State Archeologist, and the National Park Service. The draft contract report will be submitted according to the report and contract specifications outlined in this Scope of Work.

d. Final Contract Report: The original and 15 copies of the final contract report will be submitted 30 days after the Corps of Engineers comments on the draft contract report are received by the Contractor. The final contract report will incorporate all the comments made on the draft contract report.

e. Site Forms: All completed State site forms will be submitted to the appropriate State agency.

9.02 Neither the Contractor nor his representative shall release any sketch, photograph, report, or other material of any nature obtained or prepared under the contract without specific written approval of the Contracting Officer prior to the acceptance of the final report by the Government. After the Contracting Officer has accepted the final report, distribution will not be restricted by either party except that data relating to the specific location of extant sites will be deleted in distributions to the public.

10.00 METHOD OF PAYMENT

10.01 Payment for all work performed under this contract will be made in a lump sum upon approval of the final report by the Contracting Officer.

APPENDIX B

CORRESPONDENCE

Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc.
Cultural Resource Management

P.O. Box 2304
WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN 53187
(414) 238-3957

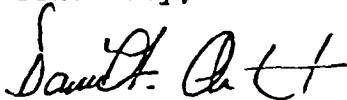
September 14, 1981

Ms. Lexine Jordan
Department of The Army
St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers
1135 U.S. Post Office & Custom House
St. Paul, MN 55101

Dear Ms. Jordan:

Enclosed please find two executed copies of request for quotation NCSED-ER-R-1089. Should you have any comments or questions regarding the quote please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



David F. Overstreet, Ph.D.
President

DFO/hos

Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc.

Cultural Resource Management

P.O. BOX 4304
WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN 53187
(414) 241-3957

September 30, 1981

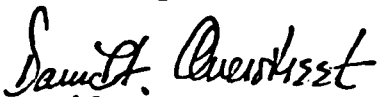
Mr. R.C. Lindberg
Department of The Army
St. Paul District-COE
1135 U.S. P.O. and Custom House
St. Paul, MN 55101

Dear Mr. Lindberg:

Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. is in receipt of Purchase Order No. DACW37-81-M-2709 which specifies the performance of an archaeological survey of the flood control project at Portage, Wisconsin. In accordance with the Scope of Work, item 8.00 MATERIALS PROVIDED, I am requesting that you forward the materials specified in 8.01-b., Two sets of USGS Quadrangle maps of the project area, 8.01-c., One set of project alternative maps, and 8.01-d., a letter of introduction signed by the St. Paul District Engineer explaining the objectives of the work and requesting cooperation from private landowners. With regard to item 8.01-a. I should like to have, on a loan basis: (1) a copy of Mr. Salkin's report referenced in item 4.01 and (2) a copy of the report by Corps personnel referenced in items 4.02 and 4.04 of the scope of work.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



David F. Overstreet, Ph.D.
Principal Investigator

DFO/hos

APPENDIX C

WISCONSIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CODIFICATION CARDS

TYPE OF SITE

-45-

ounds ☐ Village ☐ Campsite ☐ Garden Beds ☐
 Petroglyphs ☐ Worksite ☐ Cemetary ☐ Cache ☐
 Quarry ☐ Cave or Rockshelter ☐ Other: unknown

47 Co 219

CODE NUMBER

Name of site	County	Township and range	Location in section	Present owner
Reported by: GLARC, INC.	Columbia	T13N, R8E Lewiston 2 loci in irregular section 31	NW SE SW Template placed in SW corner of section for location	Henry T. Warner

Geographical Top of hill in the front yard of the Warner house-Locus 1, Locus 2
 Location: is on the southeast slope of the hill below Warner home.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE:

Scatter of lithic material including quartz and chert shatter and flakes,
 quartzite shatter and flakes, fire cracked rock. Locus 1 yielded small grit
 tempered potsherd.

CULTURE: Woodland

REFERENCES: Wisconsin Archeologist Series Vol. No. Page

SPECIMENS FROM SITE

IN POSSESSION OF: GLARC, INC.

REMARKS: SEE: Reports of Investigations No. 108.

TYPE OF SITE

Mounds ☐ Village ☐ Campsite ☐ Garden Beds ☐
 Petroglyphs ☐ Worksite ☐ Cemetary ☐ Cache ☐
 Quarry ☐ Cave or Rockshelter ☐ Other: unknown

47 Co 220

CODE NUMBER

Name of site	County	Township and range	Location in section	Present owner
Reported by: GLARC, INC	Columbia	T12N, R8E Caledonia	SW SW NE NW irreg. sec. 4 Template placed in NW corner for location	

Geographical Located on the 800' contour level in access road.
 Location:

DESCRIPTION OF SITE:

Site consists of an expanding stemmed projectile point, basalt flake, and a chert
 flake. All three artifacts were found within 50 cm. of an in situ hearth.

CULTURE:

REFERENCES: Wisconsin Archeologist Series Vol. No. Page

SPECIMENS FROM SITE GLARC, INC.

IN POSSESSION OF:

REMARKS: See: Reports of Investigations No. 108

TYPE OF SITE

-46-

Ponds ☐ Village ☐ Campsite ☐ Garden Beds ☐
 Petroglyphs ☐ Worksite ☐ Cemetery ☐ Cache ☐
 Quarry ☐ Cave or Rockshelter ☐ Other: unknown

47 Co 222

CODE NUMBER

Name of site	County	Township and range	Location in section	Present owner
Reported by:	Columbia	T13N, R7E Lewiston	1. SW SW NE SW 2. NE SE NW SE 3. SW SE NW SE Section 26	

GLARC, INC.

Geographical Site is situated along the top of an east-west trending ridge
 Location: 100 meters north of an intermittent drainage.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE:

Lithic scatters with one side notched projectile point, Raddatz Side Notched.
 Materials were found in three distinct locations as noted above. Further investigations may reveal a single site.

CULTURE: Archaic

REFERENCES: Wisconsin Archeologist Series Vol. No. Page

SPECIMENS FROM SITE

IN POSSESSION OF: GLARC, INC.

REMARKS: SEE: Reports of Investigations No. 108

TYPE OF SITE

Ponds ☐ Village ☐ Campsite ☐ Garden Beds ☐
 Petroglyphs ☐ Worksite ☐ Cemetery ☐ Cache ☐
 Quarry ☐ Cave or Rockshelter ☐ Other: Unknown

47 Co 221

CODE NUMBER

Name of site	County	Township and range	Location in section	Present owner
Reported by:	Columbia	T13N, R7E Lewiston	NE and SE of the NE NW SW section 26	Cliff Weigand

GLARC, INC.

Geographical Site situated on a small bench on the SW slope of a high hill. Site
 Location: is SW of house about 200 meters and north of a channelized drainage

DESCRIPTION OF SITE:

Surface scatter in a cornfield consisting of chert flakes and shatter, quartz
 shatter, quartz flakes and a quartzite scraper, along with possible fire cracked
 rock.

CULTURE: Unknown

REFERENCES: Wisconsin Archeologist Series Vol. No. Page

SPECIMENS FROM SITE

IN POSSESSION OF: GLARC, INC.

REMARKS: See: Reports of Investigations No. 108

APPENDIX D

LOT CHECK LISTS

LOT CHECK LIST

-48-

Area 1

Lot Number _____ Site Name ISOLATED FIND

Feature Number _____ Site Number _____

Horizontal Location _____ Meters N S _____ Meters E W _____

Vertical Location Surface _____ Cm. Below Surface. Date Collected 10-12-81

ASSOCIATIONS Columbia County; Lewiston Twnshp; T13N, R7E; NENW NW SW and SE
SW SW NW, Section 26

CONTENTS:

Ceramics _____

Lithics 1 small piece of honey colored quartzite with flaking along one of the
horizontal edges and battering along the opposite edge.

Rough Rock _____

Bone _____

Charcoal _____

Historic _____

Other _____

Washed By AVD Sorted By AVD Labeled By _____

Date 10-28-81 Date 10-29-81 Date _____

FLOATATION INVENTORY

CONTENTS: _____

Soil Description _____

Associations _____

Collected By _____ Date _____

Sorted By _____ Date _____

LOT CHECK LIST

-49-

Area 2

Lot Number _____ Site Name Cliff Weigand
Feature Number N/A Site Number 47 (C-221)
Horizontal Location _____ Meters N S _____ Meters E W _____
Vertical Location Surface _____ Cm. Below Surface. Date Collected 10-12-81
Associations- Columbia County, Lewiston Twn, T13N,R7E; NE & SE of the NE
of the NW of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 26

CONTENTS:

Ceramics _____
Lithics 10 chert shatter; 1 quartz shatter; 15 chert flakes; 4 quartz flakes;
1 quartzite scraper.
Rough Rock 3 cracked rock fragments, possibly cracked from fire.
Bone _____
Charcoal _____
Historic _____
Other _____

Washed By AVD Sorted By AVD Labeled By _____
Date 10-28-81 Date 10-29-81 Date _____

FLOATATION INVENTORY

CONTENTS: _____
Soil Description _____
Associations _____
Collected By _____ Date _____
Sorted By _____ Date _____

LOT CHECK LIST

Area 3

-50-

Lot Number _____ Site Name _____
 Feature Number _____ Site Number 017 (C. 222) locus 1
 Horizontal Location _____ Meters N S _____ Meters E W _____
 Vertical Location Surface _____ Cm. Below Surface. Date Collected _____
 Associations Columbia County; Lewiston Twnshp; T13N, R7E; SW SW NE SE and
SE SE NW SE of Section 26

CONTENTS:

Ceramics _____

 Lithics 1 broken flake of brown oolitic chert.

 Rough Rock _____
 Bone _____
 Charcoal _____
 Historic _____
 Other _____

Washed By AVD Sorted By AVD Labeled By _____
 Date 10-28-81 Date 10-29-91 Date _____

FLOATATION INVENTORY

CONTENTS: _____

Soil Description _____

Associations _____

Collected By _____ Date _____
 Sorted By _____ Date _____

LOT CHECK LIST

-51-

Area 3

Lot Number _____ Site Name _____

Feature Number _____ Site Number 47 CC-222 Locus 2

Horizontal Location _____ Meters N S _____ Meters E W _____

Vertical Location Surface _____ Cm. Below Surface. Date Collected _____

Associations Columbia County; Lewiston Twnshp; T13N,R7E; NE SE NW SE section 26.

CONTENTS:

Ceramics _____

Lithics : 5 chert shatter; 1 chert decortication flake; 4 chert flakes;
1 quartz shatter.

Rough Rock _____

Bone _____

Charcoal _____

Historic 1 two piece button with embossed face. Exterior brass or copper
facing is crimped over an aluminum interior. Attachment is missing.

Other _____

Washed By AVD Sorted By AVD Labeled By _____

Date 10-28-81 Date 10-29-81 Date _____

FLOATATION INVENTORY

CONTENTS: _____

Soil Description _____

Associations _____

Collected By _____ Date _____

Sorted By _____ Date _____

LOT CHECK LIST

-52-

Area 3

Lot Number _____ Site Name _____

Feature Number _____ Site Number 47 00 200 Locus 3

Horizontal Location _____ Meters N S _____ Meters E W

~~Vertical Location~~ Surface _____ Cm. Below Surface. Date Collected _____

~~Associations~~ Columbia County; Lewiston Twnshp; T13N, R7E; SW SE NW SE
Section 26.

CONTENTS:

Ceramics _____

Lithics : 1 Raddatz Side Notched projectile point; 5 chert shatter;
9 chert flakes; 3 quartz shatter; 1 quartz flake; two rose
colored quartzite shatter (possibly Baraboo Quartzite); 1 tan
colored quartzite shatter;

Rough Rock : 2 cracked rock.

Bone _____

Charcoal _____

Historic : 1 square cut piece of abrasive rock, possibly a fragment of grinding
stone or sharpening stone or wheel; 1 square cut nail segment;
1 piece of interior and exterior gray colored glazed crockery;
1 exfoliated fragment of ironstone ware or white ware.

Washed By AVD Sorted By AVD Labeled By _____

Date 10-28-81 Date 10-29-81 Date _____

FLOATATION INVENTORY

CONTENTS: _____

Soil Description _____

Associations _____

Collected By _____ Date _____

Sorted By _____ Date _____

LOT CHECK LIST

Lot Number _____ -53- Site Name Henry T. Warner Area 7
Feature Number _____ Site Number 47 CC-219 locus 1
Horizontal Location _____ Meters N S _____ Meters E W
- Vertical Location -- Surface _____ Cm. Below Surface. Date Collected _____

Associations Columbia County; Lewiston Twnshp; T13N,R8E; irregular section
31 UTM location of center of approximate 4 acre area is:
N4825940 E290440. 1/4 SE SW from SW corner

CONTENTS:

Ceramics: 1 very small exfoliated sherd of undiagnostic grit tempered pottery.

Lithics : 1 quartz flake; 1 quartzite decortication flake; 8 chert flakes;
1 chert shatter; 6 igneous rock flakes.

Rough Rock 5 possible fire cracked rock fragments.

Bone _____

Charcoal _____

Historic : 1 fence nail.

Other _____

Washed By AVD Sorted By AVD Labeled By _____
Date 10-28-81 Date 10-29-81 Date _____

FLOATATION INVENTORY

CONTENTS:

Soil Description _____

Associations _____

Collected By _____ Date _____

Sorted By _____ Date _____

-54-

Int Number _____ Site Name Henry T. Warner
Feature Number _____ Site Number 47 C-219 Locus 2
Horizontal Location _____ Meters N S _____ Meters E W
Vertical Location Surface _____ Cm. Below Surface. Date Collected _____
Associations - Columbia County; Lewiston Twnshp; T13N, R8E; irregular section
31 UTM location center of approximate 4 acre area is:
N4825740 E290460 NW SE SW from SW corner

CONTENTS:

Ceramics _____

Lithics: 7 chert shatter; 24 chert flakes various kinds of chert; 1 quartzite
shatter; 1 quartzite flake; 3 quartz shatter; 2 quartz flakes.

Rough Rock : 8 fragments of possibly fire cracked rock.

Bone _____

Charcoal _____

Historic _____

Other _____

Washed By AVD Sorted By AVD Labeled By _____
Date 10-28-81 Date 10-29-81 Date _____

FLOATATION INVENTORY

CONTENTS: _____

Soil Description _____

Associations _____

Collected By _____ Date _____

Sorted By _____ Date _____

Lot Number _____ Site Name Henry T. Warner 476-20
 Feature Number _____ Site Number Corps of Engineers Collec.
 Horizontal Location _____ Meters N S _____ Meters E W
 Vertical Location Surface _____ Cm. Below Surface. Date Collected _____

Associations - "NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, T13N, R8E" This provenience is probably not correct since one way of figuring it puts it in the Wisconsin River and a second possible way of figuring it puts it south of the currently existing levee and east of the project area. If the latter is correct, then the site is considerably larger than even our survey has shown it to be.

Ceramics _____

Lithics 1 chert scraper; 5 chert shatter; 15 chert flakes of various kinds of chert; 1 basalt flake; 1 decortication flake.

Rough Rock _____

Bone _____

Charcoal _____

Historic _____

Other _____

Washed By _____ Sorted By AVD Labeled By _____

Date _____ Date 10-29-81 Date _____

FLOATATION INVENTORY

CONTENTS: _____

Soil Description _____

Associations _____

Collected By _____ Date _____

Sorted By _____ Date _____

Lot Number

-56-

Site Name

Area

Feature Number

Site Number

417 Co - 270

Horizontal Location

Meters N S

Meters E W

Vertical Location Surface

Cm. Below Surface.

Date Collected

--Associations

Columbia County; ^{Caledonia} ~~Lewiston~~ Twnshp; T12N, R8E; SW SW NE NW
irregular section 4; measured with the template placed in
the northwest corner of the section.

CONTENTS: Material was found within 50 cm. of a possible hearth.

Ceramics

Lithics : 1 expanding stem projectile point with broken tip; 1 chert flake;
1 basalt flake.

Rough Rock

Bone

Charcoal

Historic

Other

Washed By AVD

Sorted By AVD

Labeled By

Date 10-28-81

Date 10-29-81

Date

FLOATATION INVENTORY

CONTENTS:

Soil Description

Associations

Collected By

Date

Sorted By

Date

APPENDIX E

VITAE - KEY PERSONNEL

CURRICULUM VITA

DAVID FREDERIC OVERSTREET

PII Redacted

Special Areas of Interest:

North American Prehistory--Eastern United States, Great
Lakes Region
Cultural Ecology, Culture process, Subsistence & Settlement Systems
Great Lakes Ethnography, Ethnology
Biological Anthropology, Linguistics in Prehistory
Cultural Resources Management

Academic History:

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-
Milwaukee, 1968
Master of Science, Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-
Milwaukee, 1971
Doctor of Philosophy, Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-
Milwaukee, 1976

(Data Universe: Horticultural societies; Geographic
Region; Prehistory and Ethnology, Eastern United
States; Dissertation Title: "The Grand River,
Koshkonong, Green Bay, and Lake Winnebago Phases--
Eight Hundred Years of Eastern Wisconsin Oneota
Prehistory;" Foreign Language proficiency: Spanish,
French, Minor Studies: Linguistics)

Membership in Professional Organizations and Societies:

Society for American Archaeology, Wisconsin State Representative
Committee on Public Archaeology, 1978, 1979, 1980
American Anthropological Association
American Association for the Advancement of Science
American Museum of Natural History, Associate Member
Missouri Archaeological Society
Minnesota Archaeological Society
Wisconsin Archaeological Society, President 1976, 1977,
Board of Directors, 1978, 1979, 1980, Program Chairman,
1974-1977, Editor, The Wisconsin Archeologist, 1977-present
The State Historical Society of Wisconsin
The Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Science, & Letters
The Wisconsin Archaeological Survey, Secretary-Treasurer 1976,
1977, President 1978, 1979
Iowa Archaeological Society

David F. Overstreet-2

Professional Papers presented:

- 1971 Midwest Archaeological Field Conference, Cleveland, Ohio.
- 1971 The Wisconsin Archaeological Society, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- 1972 The Wisconsin Archaeological Society, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- 1973 The Wisconsin Archaeological Society, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- 1974 Society for American Archaeology, Washington, D.C.
- 1974 Midwest Archaeological Field Conference, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- 1975 Northland College, Apostle Island National Lakeshore Research Symposium, Ashland, Wisconsin.
- 1975 Invited participant, Woodland Survey Conference, Northern Michigan University, Marquette, Michigan.
- 1975 Cultural Resources Symposium, University of Wisconsin-Waukesha County.
- 1976 Invited participant, Woodland Survey Conference, University of Wisconsin-Marathon County.
- 1976 Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.
- 1976 Midwest Archaeological Field Conference-Plains Anthropology Conference (joint meeting), Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 1976 The Wisconsin Archaeological Society, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- 1976 The Wisconsin Archaeological Society, Charles E. Brown Chapter, Madison, Wisconsin.
- 1978 Kenosha Public Museum, Kenosha, Wisconsin.
- 1978 The Wisconsin Archaeological Society, Dr. Bruder Chapter, Mayville, Wisconsin.
- 1978 The Wisconsin Archaeological Society, Fox Valley Chapter, Oshkosh Public Museum, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.
- 1978 The Wisconsin Archaeological Society, Charles E. Brown Chapter, Madison, Wisconsin.
- 1978 The Wisconsin Archaeological Society, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- 1979 The Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters, Carthage College, Kenosha, Wisconsin.
- 1980 Current Directions in Midwestern Archaeology, sponsored by Mankato State University and the Council for Minnesota Archaeology, Mankato, Minnesota.

Public Service Presentations:

Various presentations to government agencies such as The United States Forest Service, National Park Service, Department of Natural Resources, Planning Commissions, etc. Various presentations to both elementary and secondary school groups. Various presentations to professional organizations Lion's club, Legal Secretaries, Questars Club, etc. Various presentations to local historical societies and church groups.

Professional Publications:

- 1972 The Archaeological Survey of the Columbia Power Plant, The Wisconsin Archeologist, n.s., Vol. 53 (2).
- 1974 A Rapid Field Test for Archaeological Site Survey: An Application and Evaluation. The Wisconsin Archeologist, n.s., Vol. 55 (4).
- 1975 Summary Report: Archaeological Survey of Madeline Island. Manuscript on file, Department of the Interior and The State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
- 1976 Summary Report: Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation of the Cultural Resources within the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.
- 1977 Wisconsin Binomial Pottery Types and Oneota Prehistory. The Wisconsin Archeologist, n.s., Vol. 58 (2).
- 1978 Oneota Settlement Patterns in Eastern Wisconsin--Some Considerations of Time and Space. In: Mississippian Settlement Patterns, Bruce Smith, Ed. Academic Press.
- 1980a The Convent Knoll Site (47 Wk 327): A Red Ocher Cemetery in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Archeologist, n.s. Vol. 61 (1).
- 1980b Archaeological Recovery at 11-Ri-337, an Early Middle Woodland Shell Midden in East Moline, Illinois. The Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 61 (2).
- In press: An Early Date from the Hixton Rockshelter, Jackson County, Wisconsin.

Preliminary report on excavations at the Mile-Long Site (47 Wl 110), Walworth County, Wisconsin.

Applications of Menominee-Winnebago Subsistence Patterns to Late Prehistoric Manifestations in the Green Bay Coastal Corridor (to be published in Prehistory Series, Minnesota State Historical Society).

Reviews:

- 1980 A Handbook of Minnesota Prehistoric Ceramics. Occasional Publications in Minnesota Anthropology, No. 5, S.F. Anfinson, Ed. In: The Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 61 (1).

In Press: Oneota Culture in Northwestern Iowa, Report 12, Office of the State Archaeologist, Iowa City, Amy E. Harvey. Submitted to Plains Anthropologist

Hopewell Archaeology. D. Brose & N. Greber, Eds. Kent State University Press.

Technical Publications:

- 1976 An Intensive Inventory, Davenport Iowa, Local Flood Protection Project. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 2. Waukesha.
- 1976 An Archaeological Inventory of Sanitary Sewer Collection System and Waste Disposal Treatment Facility: Town of Salem Utility District No. 2, Kenosha County. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Reports of Investigations No. 3. Waukesha.
- 1976 An Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation of the Sheboygan Falls and Kohler Forcemain Routes. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 6. Waukesha.
- 1976 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation, Campground and Trails Development and Rehabilitation, The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Stockton Island. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 7. Waukesha.
- 1976 An Archaeological Survey of The Fennimore, Wisconsin proposed Interceptor Sewer Route and Sewage Treatment Plant Site. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 8. Waukesha.
- 1976 Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation, Walworth County Metropolitan Sewerage District. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 12. Waukesha.
- 1977 Archaeological Survey for Fox River Navigation Project Disposal Sites. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 13. Waukesha.
- 1977 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance, Five Lake Michigan Harbors. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Reports of Investigations No. 16. Waukesha.
- 1977 Archaeological Inventory, The Sturtevant Facilities Plant, Sturtevant, Wisconsin. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center No. 18. Waukesha.
- 1977 Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation: The Proposed Waukesha County Technical Institute Expansion Project. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 20. Waukesha.
- 1977 Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation of The Weston Unit 3 Power Plant Site. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 21. Waukesha.
- 1977 Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation of Brillion, Wisconsin Wastewater Treatment Plant Facilities. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 22. Waukesha.

- 1977 Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation of Butte Des Morts Utility District, Menasha (West). Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Reports of Investigations No. 23. Waukesha.
- 1977 Partial Inventory of The Eagle Lake Sewer Utility District. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. Reports of Investigations No. 25. Waukesha.
- 1977 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance, Loves Park, Illinois. Interim 2, Flood Feasibility Study. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 28. Waukesha.
- 1977 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Proposed Small Boat Harbor at Green Bay, Wisconsin. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 30. Waukesha.
- 1978 Cultural Resource Evaluation of The Sturgeon River Wilderness Study Area, Ottawa National Forest. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 33. Waukesha.
- 1978 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for The Des Moines River Bank Erosion Study. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 32. Waukesha.
- 1978 Cultural Resource Evaluation of Two Chequamegon National Forest Wilderness Study Areas: Flynn & Round Lakes. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 34. Waukesha.
- 1978 Archaeological Survey in Three Waukesha County Drainage Systems-The Fox, Bark, and Pewaukee Rivers. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 35. Waukesha.
- 1978 Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation of The Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant Facilities, Fond Du Lac County, Wisconsin. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 36. Waukesha.
- 1978 Archaeological Survey of Proposed Construction Areas in The Horicon National Wildlife Refuge. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 39. Waukesha.
- 1979 Cultural Resources Overview of The Chequamegon National Forest. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Reports of Investigations No. 50. Waukesha.
- 1979 Archaeological Recovery at 11 Ri 337, An Early Middle Woodland Shell Midden in East Moline, Illinois. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 60. Waukesha.
- 1979 Archaeological Survey and Test Excavations in the Fox River Drainage--Waukesha, Racine, and Kenosha Counties. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 67. Waukesha.

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- 1979 Archaeological Studies at The Mile-Long Site (47 W1 110), A Planning and Preservation Report. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 70. Waukesha.
- 1979 Archaeological Inventory: Proposed Oshkosh Area Sanitary System. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 72. Waukesha.
- 1979 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Packerland Industrial Park Post Office Site. Green Bay, Wisconsin. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Reports of Investigations No. 78. Waukesha.
- 1979 Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Madison Area Technical College at the Burke Site, Madison, Wisconsin. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 81. Waukesha.
- 1979 Archaeological Survey of The East Shore of Lake Winnebago, 1979. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 86. Waukesha.
- 1979 Archaeological Survey of The Green Bay Coastal Corridor. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 87. Waukesha.
- 1980 Archaeological Survey of Two Proposed Dredge Disposal Sites at the Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Reports of Investigations No. 91. Waukesha.
- 1980 Archaeological Inventory of the Proposed Interceptor Sewer at the City of Mayville, Dodge County, Wisconsin. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center Reports of Investigations No. 92.

Archaeological Field Experience:

Over 12 years of field experience in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, & Minnesota.

Grants and Honorary Societies:

- 1971 The Wisconsin Archaeological Society. Dissertation research at the Pipe Site, Pipe, Wisconsin.
- 1971 Academic Dean's nominee as National Candidate for Woodrow Wilson Dissertation Support Fellowship.
- 1972 The Wisconsin Archaeological Society. Dissertation research support at the Pipe Site. Pipe, Wisconsin.
- 1972 Academic Dean's nominee for University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Graduate School Fellowship (appointment accepted).
- 1974 Appointed Logan Fellow, Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College (appointment declined).

David F. Overstreet-7

- 1975 Appointed as Research Associate, Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.
- 1976 Title VI-A Grant to establish comparative teaching collection for anthropology. University of Wisconsin-Waukesha.
- 1977 Historic Site Survey Grant from National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Administered by The State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
- 1978 Historic Site Survey Grant from National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Administered by The State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
- 1978 Archaeological survey grant from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration--Coastal Zone Management Program. Administered by The State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
- 1979 Historic Site Survey Grant from National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Administered by The State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
- 1979 Zieman Foundation Grant for printing subsidy for The Wisconsin Archeologist.
- 1980 Grant from the Rock Island District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for printing subsidy for The Wisconsin Archeologist.
- 1980 Grant from the Gootemaat Foundation for printing subsidy for The Wisconsin Archeologist.
- 1979 Awarded Lapham Research Medal for distinguished research in Anthropology, The Wisconsin Archeological Society.
- 1979 Awarded The Dr. Robert E. Ritzenthaler service award, The Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Employment History:

Military Service: U.S. Army, Honorably discharged, July 1963.

- 1969-1971 Teaching Assistant in Anthropology, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee.
- 1973 Lecturer in Anthropology, Marquette University.
- 1974 Lecturer in Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.
- 1974 Research Associate, Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.
- 1972-Present Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Waukesha.
- 1975-Present Director, Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. President, 1975-1980.

University Courses Taught:

Introduction to Cultural Anthropology
General Anthropology
Introduction to Physical Anthropology
Intermediate Sociocultural Analysis
Human Evolution and Variation
Survey of World Prehistory--Origins of Civilization

David F. Overstreet-8

Survey of World Ethnography
Methods and Techniques in Archaeology*
Wisconsin Prehistory
Comparative Religion
Field Archaeology-Survey and Excavation
Analyses of Archaeological Materials and data
Hominid Paleontology
North American Prehistory
North American Indians

(*indicates Graduate course)

Adult Education Courses Taught:

Site Survey in Archaeology-UW Extension
Map making and survey techniques in Archaeology-UW Extension
Field Methods in Archaeology-UW Extension.

VITA

ALLEN PAUL VAN DYKE

PII Redacted

AERAS OF INTEREST Upper Mississippian development; Faunal analysis; Phosphate ring chromatography and sequential fractionation of phosphates and their applications for prehistoric contexts; North American prehistory: the extended Great Lakes; Historical archaeology: the Fur Trade era and the Colonial period.

ACADEMIC HISTORY

University of Montana, Missoula, Montana 1964-1966.
Electronic Computer Programming Institute, Appleton, WI 1969.
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee:
Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology, 1973
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee:
Master of Science, Anthropology, 1978

MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

The Wisconsin Archeological Society
Treasurer 1974-1979
President 1980-
The Wisconsin Archaeological Survey
Membership Policy Committee
Society for American Archaeology
Plains Anthropological Society
Central States Anthropological Society

PAPERS DELIVERED

- 1975 Discussant, First Annual Conference on Survey in Woodland Environments, Northern Michigan University, Marquette, Michigan.
- 1975 Preliminary Report on the Diamond Bluff Excavations, The Wisconsin Archeological Society.
- 1976 Discussant, Second Annual Conference on Survey in Woodland Environments.. University of Wisconsin-Marathon County, Wausau, Wisconsin.
- 1980 Report and Discussion on Excavations at Cemetery Knoll, A Red Ochre Cemetery in Elm Grove, Wisconsin. Quad Cities Area Archaeological Society, Rock Island, Illinois.
- 1980 Preliminary Report on Excavations at Milan, Illinois. Quad Cities Area Archaeological Society, Rock Island, Illinois.

PUBLICATIONS

- 1980 Archaeological Recovery at 11 RI-337, an Early Middle Woodland Shell Midden in East Moline, Illinois. *The Wisconsin Archeologist*, 61(2):125-265. Senior author with David F. Overstreet and James L. Theler.

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

- 1967 United States Army, Artillery Fire Direction Specialist
1968 One year in Republic of South Viet Nam. Awarded Bronze Star. Honorably Discharged 1968.
- 1969 J.C.Penney Company Inc. Computer Division.
1970
- 1970 Staff, Residential Treatment Center for Emotionally
1973 Disturbed Delinquents. Community Care Services, Inc.
- 1975 Scientific Assistant, Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. History Department.
- 1973 Graduate Student in Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.
1978
- 1978 Principal Investigator and Vice president, Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc., Waukesha, Wisconsin.

TECHNICAL REPORTS

- 1976 An Archaeological Inventory of Three Alternate Routes for the Tri-County Expressway in Winnebago, Outagamie and Calumet Counties. Reports of Investigation No.15, Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc., Waukesha, Wisconsin.
- 1977 An Intensive Archaeological Survey, Milan-Big Island Phase II Study, Rock River, Illinois. Reports of Investigation No.27, Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc., Waukesha, Wisconsin.
- 1977 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance, Loves Park, Illinois, Interim 2, Flood Feasibility Study. Reports of Investigation No.28, Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc., Waukesha, Wisconsin.
- 1978 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Des Moines River Bank Erosion Study. Reports of Investigation No.32. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. Waukesha, Wisconsin.
- 1979 Archaeological Recovery at 11 RI-337, An Early Middle Woodland Shell Midden in East Moline, Illinois. Reports of Investigation No.69. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. Waukesha, Wisconsin.

- 1979 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation of Two Historic Sites (47 Fr-103, 47 Fr-134), Nicolet National Forest, Forest County, Wisconsin. Reports of Investigation No.85. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. Waukesha, Wisconsin.
- 1979 Archaeological Survey Along the East Shore of Lake Winnebago: 1979. Reports of Investigation No.86. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. Waukesha, Wisconsin.
- 1980 Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation of the Proposed Janesville Sewer Right-of-Way. No report No.
- 1980 Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation for the City of Fort Atkinson, T-3 Interceptor Sewer Project. Reports of Investigation No.93. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc., Waukesha, Wisconsin.
- 1980 Archaeological Survey and Testing for Borrow Area, Milan, Illinois Local Flood Protection Project. Reports of Investigation No.95. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc., Waukesha, Wisconsin.
- 1981 Archaeological Recovery at 11 RI-217, Milan, Illinois.
- 1981 Archaeological Survey and Testing Along the East Shore of Lake Winnebago: 1980.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EXPERIENCE

- 1971 Five weeks. Participant, Field Seminar in Archaeological Methods, the Pipe site. The Wisconsin Archeological Society.
- 1972 Eight weeks. Student, Field School in Archaeology. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Pipe site., an Oneota or Upper Mississippian site on Lake Winnebago.
- 1972 Participant, first annual Field Seminar in Lithic Technology, Hixton Quarry Site, Hixton, Wisconsin.
- 1973 Participant/assistant, Archaeological Field School, University of Wisconsin-Waukesha Center. Hixton Quarry Site, Hixton, Wisconsin.
- 1973 Rock River Archaeological Survey, northern Rock River in Illinois. For University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and the Illinois Archaeological Survey.
- 1973 Archaeological Survey of the Wood County and Haven Site Nuclear Power Plant Alternate Sites by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee for the Wisconsin

- 1976 Field Assistant, Site Inventory for Town of Norway Sanitary District No.1. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. Waukesha, Wisconsin.
- 1976 Field Director, Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation Walworth County, Wisconsin Metropolitan Sewer District. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. Waukesha, Wisconsin.
- 1976 * Field Director, Archaeological Survey for Fox River Navigation Project Disposal Sites. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. Waukesha, Wisconsin.
- 1976 Field Assistant, Inventory of Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant and Interceptor Route, Town of Juneau, Dodge County, Wisconsin. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. Waukesha, Wisconsin.
- 1976 Field Director, Archaeological Inventory of Three Alternate Routes for the Tri-County Expressway in Winnebago, Outagamie and Calumet Counties. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc.
- 1977 * Field Director, An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Milan-Big Island Phase II study, Rock River Illinois. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc.
- 1977 Field assistant on various survey and excavation projects in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc.
- 1977 Assisted at excavations of the Rolette House Historic Site, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Fur Trade Era site.
- 1978 Research Assistant, on various technical reports for Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc.
- 1978 * Field Director, Research Assistant and author of report of excavations at 11 RI-337, an Early Middle Woodland Shell Midden in East Moline, Illinois. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. Waukesha, Wisconsin.
- 1978 ** Field Director, Research Assistant, contributor to Cultural Resources Overview of the Chequamegon National Forest, Wisconsin. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. Waukesha, Wisconsin.
- 1979 ** Lecturer, U.S. Forest Service Paraprofessional Training Program, Eagle River, Wisconsin. Session given for Region 9 of the Forest Service.

- 1979 Field Director, Research Assistant, and author of report detailing Archaeological Survey of the East Shore of Lake Winnebago: 1979. Investigations carried out with the assistance of a matching grant-in-aid from the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, U.S. Department of the Interior, under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The grant-in-aid was administered by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division. Match was provided by Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. Waukesha, Wisconsin.
- 1979 ** Principal Investigator, Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation of Two Historic Sites (47 Fr-103 and 47 Fr-134), Nicolet National Forest, Forest County, Wisconsin. Evaluation and survey required five weeks of work in the Nicolet National Forest and evaluation of two ca. 1900 logging camps for the National Register of Historic Places. Both camps were nominated and subsequently declared eligible for the NRHP. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. Waukesha, Wis.
- 1980 Field Director and Research Assistant, Archaeological Survey and Test Excavations along the East Shore of Lake Winnebago: 1980. Second year of investigations carried out with a matching grant-in-aid from the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, U.S. Department of the Interior, under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The grant-in-aid was administered by the State Historical Society, Historic Preservation Division. Match was provided by Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. Report is in preparation..
- 1980 Principal Investigator, Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation of the Proposed Janesville Sewer right-of-way. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc.
- 1980 Principal Investigator, Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation for the City of Fort Atkinson, T-3 Interceptor Sewer Project. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. Waukesha, Wisconsin.
- 1980 * Principal Investigator, Archaeological Survey and Testing for Borrow Area, Milan, Illinois Local Flood Protection Project. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. Waukesha, Wisconsin.
- 1980 * Principal Investigator, Archaeological Recovery at 11 RI-217, Milan, Illinois. Complete excavation of Early Woodland site to be impacted by levee construction. Manuscript in preparation. Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. Waukesha, Wisconsin.

CURRENT RESEARCH

- 1981 Preparation of a study to establish criteria for the
 ** evaluation of logging era sites for the National Register of Historic Places. Study will incorporate records, documents and literature search with informant interviews and field checks, and outside consultants in an effort to treat appropriately the thousands logging era sites in the upper Midwest currently in grave danger of destruction.
- 1981 Continued survey and testing of archaeological sites on the east shore of Lake Winnebago under the auspices of a matching grant-in-aid from the U.S. Department of the Interior.
- 1981 Analysis of assemblage and preparation of report of excavations at Diamond Bluff site, Diamond Bluff, Wisconsin.

* Contract with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

** Contract with U.S. Forest Service, Eastern Region